RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIV. NO. 139. BOMBAY MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
19 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
24 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
31 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
21 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
28 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sep.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 ,,	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 ,,	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
25 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
16 ,,	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
30 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089

‡Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both direction £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th July	MADURA ..	8,975
12th Aug.	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A STEAMER ..	—

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.
10th July	NAGPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ,,	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
16th June	BARPETA ..	Buseh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
18th ,,	VARSOVA ..	Buseh via Karachi
23rd ,,	KAROA ..	East & South Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon Season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Buseh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*AWA MARU ..	6028	1 June	12 June
GENOA MARU	6785	20 June	2 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 26279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NARONTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,82,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
London Office—5, Whittington Avenue, E.C.3

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your decaying body
for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.
Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

KATNI
FIREBRICKS
FIRECLAY
BOILER SEATING BLOCKS
FLUE COVERS
AND
REFRACTORY GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY FROM BOMBAY STOCKS.

AGENTS :— C. MACDONALD & CO., LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 20418.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895

Capital Authorised 1,00,00,000
Capital Issued 50,00,000
Capital Subscribed 50,00,000
Capital Paid upto 31-12-25 30,84,879
Reserve Fund upto 31-12-25 25,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Amballa City	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Amballa Cant.	Jarranwala	Peshawar
Bombay	Jammu	Pindi
Cawnpore	Jhelum City	Patiala
Calcutta	Karachi	Quetta
Delhi	Kasur	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
Ferozepore	Jhang (Maghiana).	Sargodha
Gujranwalla	Lyallapur	Sialkot City.
Gojra	Ludhiana	Simla
Hafizabad	Meerut City	Srinagar

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.
Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

AMRUTANJAN
is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES AND PAINS

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:—SATARA CITY.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,532
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE
IN
LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
WHICH OFFERS
THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE
Apply for all particulars to Head Office.
6 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on first 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE.

THE
BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(Established. 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere

S. B. CARDMASTER,
MANAGER,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : : : : : BOMBAY.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms. AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.
MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.
PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd
(Incorporated in India)
Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.
CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A THIRD CLASS ENGINEER to look after a small Vertical Boiler in Kathiawar. Pay Rupees fifty. Apply with credentials, Box No. 1707, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R3315

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Masters' Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—MORSE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Delhi.
A R3313

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraphy. Service guaranteed. Apply for prospectus with one anna, MANAGER, The REGULAR RAJPUTANA TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, "Recognised", Jodhpur, MARWAR.
A R3323

WANTED—Men everywhere desirous earning Rs. 60 weekly. Complete working instructions for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R3255

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging at tractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI
A26699

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P. and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.
A26774

WANTED for the Dayanand Industrial School, Lahore, a TAILOR, who may be able to teach students in Tailoring and Cutting. Pay according to qualifications. Applications stating experience with copies of testimonials should be addressed to the SECRETARY, D. A. V. College Managing Committee, Lahore.
A 26780

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of lectures by correspondence. Begin to earn some cash at once. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/1/3 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years discloses. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWARD COLLEGE, Rawalpindi.
M MF

WANTED—STUDENTS trained for employment as Signallers in Postal, Railway and Canal Departments, Station Masters, Typists, etc., by retired Deputy Postmaster General. Terms moderate, Results Guaranteed. Apply with one anna stamp to NATIONAL TELEGRAPH SCHOOL, 2, Club Road, DELHI.
A R3169

HOUSES, FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of "Ascot" at Souter Road, near Byculla Club whole or in parts. Excellent and healthy locality. Apply S. MEHARBAKHSH, 228, Cadell Road, Mahim.
C R3317

TO LET—Nice FLATS in Dwarkadas Building, Lamington Road, and Garages at Tardeo. Rents moderate. Apply personally to the Receiver, High Court, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort.
C R3309

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS.

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and BALSEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.
F R3153

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORT-HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of public instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafied Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrngement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., (late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution) Concession to the poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies.

SHORTAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Expert at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
M R3297

TYPEWRITING SHORTHAND taught for Rs. 20 under experts. Apply Mr. KOTWAL, Sultan Munzil, Chandanwadi.
M R3300

BOOKS AND STAMPS.

LAW, MEDICAL COLLEGE, SCHOOL BOOKS—Cheapest, C. HIMMATLAL, Popatwadi, Princess Street, Bombay.
L R3316

BOOK-SELLERS, private and public Libraries are informed that shop-soiled and second-hand books of all descriptions will be purchased at tempting prices by HUSSANALLY GANGJI, 20, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
L

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BEAUTIFUL ENLARGEMENTS, Catalogues Free. P. B. 167, KARACHI.
T R3325

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"
Vellows St. Fort Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—GOLDEN WRIST WATCH.—FREE: Apply for particulars A. ABDULRASHID COMPANY, Watch Importers, Bhendi Bazar, Bombay.
T R3304

PROFESSION.

FORTUNE TELLING CHART—Foretells your health, wealth, happiness, love, As. 12. P. B. 167, KARACHI.
P R3324

FOR ALL PROBLEMS regarding Fortune, consult the original Fort Fortune Teller Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Kothari Mansion, opp. General Post Office, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.
P

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.
26783

FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.

No charge except for oil used.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.
26782

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on and from the 26th of July, 1926, the business of the LONDON OFFICE of the Bank will be carried on at

22, Old Broad Street,
London, E.C. 2.

N. M. MURRAY,
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1926.
26744

NOTICE.

STUDENTS intending to join the Hindu Ladies' Hostel of the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association are requested to intimate to the undersigned immediately. Hostel is now in good working order and the accommodation is only for a limited number of students.

D. G. DALVI,
Hony. Secretary.

Servants of India Society,
Sandhurst Road, Bombay.
R3223

NOTICE.

B. J. MEDICAL SCHOOL, POONA.

THE selection of candidates—men and women—for admission to the B. J. Medical School, Poona, will be made on MONDAY, the 14th June, 1926, at 10 a.m. Candidates should be present at the Examination Hall of the School punctually.

(Sd.) R. F. STEEL,
M.B., F.R.C.S., (Edin.),
Lieut-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Superintendent,
B. J. Medical School, Poona.
C26761

PUBLIC NOTICES.

1925 MODEL FORD CARS

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand new and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.
26786

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF THE HARBOUR BRANCH ELECTRIC TRAIN SERVICE TO THANA.

ON and from the 21st June, 1926, the Harbour Branch Electric Train Service will be extended from Kurla to Thana.

For timings see sheet time tables exhibited at stations.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 12th June, 1926.
C26789

WANTED.

CLERKS for the Office of the Commissioner of Police, Bombay. Pay Rs. 60—4—100—3—160. Only those who have passed the Matriculation or the School Final or the School Leaving Certificate Examination or any higher Examination of the Bombay University need apply. Those knowing typewriting by the touch system IN ADDITION will be preferred.

Intending candidates should send in their application IN THEIR OWN HANDWRITING addressed to the Deputy Commissioner of Police for the Port, Head Police Office, Bombay, BEFORE THE 25TH INSTANT, stating their caste, age, educational qualifications and speed in typewriting. They should also submit copies of their Examination certificates and certificates of moral character and social standing from two respectable persons.

F. E. SHARP,
Dy. Commissioner of Police for the Port.
Head Police Office:
Bombay, 12th June, 1926.
C26788

THE ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at No. 879 (Mahim-Agar), Sayani Road, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 26th day of June, 1926, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1926.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To pass a Resolution regarding payment of Third and Last call of money from amount of Dividend.
4. To approve the appointment of Dr. S K. Vaidya elected by the Board in place of Seth Motilal Vallabhji, deceased.
5. To elect Directors in place of those retiring.
6. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th June, 1926, to 26th June, 1926, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
JUGATRAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 22nd May, 1926.
26787

TENDERS.

BACK BAY RECLAMATION SCHEME

SALE OF SCRAP IRON, ETC.

TENDERS sealed and endorsed as such are invited for the purchase of scrap iron and other materials, lying at Marine Lines and Colaba Stores.

Full particulars with tender forms and conditions of sale can be had from the undersigned's office on payment of Re. 1 per set.

They should reach the undersigned before 12 noon on MONDAY, the 21st June, 1926.

(Sd.) G. M. O'RORKE,
Deputy Chief Engineer,
Back Bay Reclamation Scheme,
Marine Lines.

Behind Marine Lines Station,
Kennedy Sea Face, Bombay.
C26777

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 451 of 1926.

The OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE OF BOMBAY and the Assignee of the estate and credits of Liladhar Kapurchand, Insolvent, having his Office at High Court Premises, within the Fort of Bombay ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1) K. R. P. SHROFF, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, (2) RAJENDRA SOMNARAYAN, (3) CHUNILAL VIRCHAND, (4) PREMJI NAGARDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, (5) ARDESHIR BERAMJI KANGA, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, President, and some of the Directors of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, on behalf of themselves and all other members of the said Association, having its Office at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay ... Defendants

To,

The Directors and Members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, Bombay.

Sirs,

PURSUANT to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Mirza on the 18th day of February, 1926, Notice is hereby given under Order I, Rule 8 of the Code of Civil Procedure that this suit has been filed in this Hon'ble Court by the abovenamed Plaintiff as the Assignee of the estate and credits of Liladhar Kapurchand, Insolvent, against the Defendants abovenamed on behalf of all the Directors and Members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association, praying for a declaration that as against the Plaintiff the Defendants had and have no right to the sale proceeds of the Insolvent's card and the outstandings recovered and for a decree for Rs. 33,000 and Rs 4,589-5-1 being the price of the said card and the amount of outstandings recovered and for an account or in the alternative for a decree for Rs. 11,629-3-0 mentioned in the plaint, interest and costs of the suit and further interest on Judgment.

And take further notice that the 29th day of June, 1926, is fixed for hearing and final disposal of this suit.

Dated this 11th day of June, 1926.

R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Prothonotary.

Messrs. RAGHAVAYYA NAGINDAS & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
C26785

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5095 of 1923.

DAYAL RATANSEY KANJI ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

PADAMSEY RATANSEY KANJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 20th day of February, 1924, and the consent Judge's order, dated 19th April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the direction of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at the premises on MONDAY, the 14th day of June, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground (whereof the Trustees of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Esperance are the Fazandars), containing by admeasurement four hundred and ninety square yards or thereabouts, situate at Cavel Street, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, in the City of Bombay, with the messuages and tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward Nos. 3666, 3667 and 3668 and Street No. 32 (1) and (2), and bounded on the East by the property formerly of Joseph Pascoal Demello but now of Madhowji Jivraj and Naranji Purshottam, on the West by the Portuguese Lane, on the North partly by the property of Joseph Francis Dias and partly by the property of Anthie Joseph Demello, and on the South by a public passage from Dukerwadi Lane to Curwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed at No. 25-27-31 at Corner of Military Square Lane and Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C26615

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
Tel. No. 23409.
20, Apollo Street, Bombay.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO DEALERS OF MOTOR CAR AND MOTOR CAR OWNERS.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG LOT BRAND NEW MOTOR TYRES AND TUBES.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction in convenient lots on TUESDAY, the 15th day of June, 1926, at 3 p.m (S. T.), at the godown near Parsee Statue, opposite the Byculla Jail, Clare Road, by order of the concerned:—

A big lot brand new motor tyres and tubes of well-known makers of 31 by 4, 880 by 135, 875 by 105, 815 by 120 sizes.

The above goods are on view.

Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent. and delivery within 3 days.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY, THE 18TH JUNE, 1926, AT 10.30 A.M. (S.T.).

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE MADE-TO-ORDER DINING, DRAWING AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE, ELECTRIC COMBINATION, GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 18th day of June, 1926 at 10-30 a.m. (S.T.) at No. 3, first floor of Saleh Mansions, Dubash Estates, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable made-to-order household furniture, etc., comprising dining table, dining chairs, dumbwaiters, meatsafe, marble top tables, silver show cases, upholstered drawing room suites of sofas and easy chairs, handsome cabinets, roll top writing table, revolving office chair, fancy teapoys, hatstand, rich pictures, electric combination gramophone, steel book case, writing tables, chairs, marble top washhand tables, hanging and clothes almyrahs, bedroom chest of drawers, clothes basket, mirror door cupboards, easy chairs, etc.

The property of C. W. Sykes, Esq., Supdt. of Police, Bombay, proceeding to England.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.
GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Dock Manager, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 15th June, 1926 at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Docks, opposite No. 172, Bangles, Tin boxes, glass bottles, bundles Galvd. Tubes, Tin plates, logs, scantlings, hardware, 51 bags Kajoo nuts, stoneware jars; Rolls papers, ammunition boots, Bedding and Iron Cot, curtain rods, Asbestos sheets, whisky, 6 cases advg. matter, Porcelainware, 539 cases window glasses, 253 gas tubes, Iron sheets, paint, eye-lets, Toy Motor car, chocolate, Turpentine chemical etc., etc.

MENESSE & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.
AUCTIONEERS.

WEEKLY SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, SAFES, "HERONI" TYPEWRITERS, ELECTRIC PLUG SOCKETS, PIECEGOODS, EMBROIDERED SHAWLS, DUPETAS, TABLE COVERS, ETC.

Messrs CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th June, 1926, at 2.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort, the following:—

Household furniture consisting of mirror-door almyrrahs, writing and dressing tables, teak and iron cots, office chairs, safes, etc.

2 "Heroni" typewriters and 1 gross electric plug sockets.

By the order of the Officer in Charge, Toshakhana:—Embroidered Shawls, dupetas, table covers, piecegoods, carved brackets, etc.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros:—

A big lot of shirtings, jacconets, nensooks, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

BENNETT & CO.
120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD ORNAMENTS, ETC.,

Under instructions from Messrs. Thakoredas and Coy., Attorneys for the defendant in suit No. 1745 of 1925 (Vrajlal P. Dalal vs Thakoredas P. Dalal) and pursuant to the order of sale made by the court on 1st day of March 1926, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, This Day, MONDAY, the 14th Instant sell by public auction at 3.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

A lot of gold ornaments, etc, etc.

BENNETT & CO.,

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

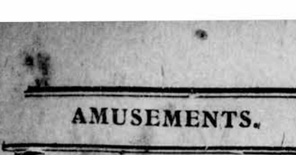
AMUSEMENTS.

Back Again

Charlie Chaplin in A Dog's Life

Pathépicture

AN ENTIRELY NEW PRODUCTION
Its One Big Laugh From Start to Finish.



GLAMOROUS, GLITTERING and GLORIOUS
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6-20 and 10 P. M.
SPECIAL MATINEE SHOW on WEDNESDAY AT 4 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

GLOBE CINEMA SANDHURST ROAD.
5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 Daily, Sat. Sun. and Bk. Holidays at 3-30
PATHE SERIAL IN 31 REELS.
1ST WEEK: EPISODES 1, 2 & 3.
"SPEED"
featuring:—CHARLES HUTCHISON
terrific series of Mad Stunts with lightning action all the way
also 2 Reels Comedy.
"M A. and P A."

CALCUTTA MINERAL SUPPLY CO
31, JACKSON LANE, CALCUTTA.
Telegram: CHINAMATI.
DEALERS IN

Asbestos Composition.	Mica Dust & Composition.
Barytes.	Plaster of Paris.
Block Chalk.	Quartz-Sand.
China Clay.	Red & Yellow Ochres.
French Chalk.	Red Oxide of Iron (Powder and Lump.)
Fire Clay.	Soap Stone (Powder and Lump).
Fire Brick.	White-Earth.

AGENTS WANTED.

Baliwalla & Homi
BOMBAY.
279, Hornby Road (Opp. Whiteaway) & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
Manufacturers of the
KRYPTOK, TORIC, CROOKES AND OTHER COMPLICATED OPHTHALMIC LENSES.
AWARDED SEVERAL GOLD MEDALS

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET

COTTON

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

June 12.

A further sharp drop of 36 points in old crop and 45 to 40 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. The market eased on straddle selling on more favourable crop reports. Liverpool has been reported 32 to 29 points lower.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable dated 11th instant from their Liverpool friends Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co:—

"Decline caused by favourable weather for growing crop. Tendency to increase crop estimates. Do not think market will go much lower unless crop reports continue favourable."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. agents Messrs. M. & B Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"Cause of decline here is "Long" selling out in consequences of better weather. With present unfavourable trade condition, will require very bad weather to advance prices. We do not look for advance till July."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 11th instant as under:—

"Support indifferent. Looks lower."

The sharp decline in American prices has been responsible for more favourable weather conditions which have encouraged short selling and until such time as the weather change for the worse, we look for a sagging tendency.

In response to a further sharp decline reported in American Futures to-day, the Marwari Bazaar opened this morning for F. G. M. G. July/August delivery at Rs. 337 and after giving way by half a rupee steadily began to advance on Commission Houses and Jobbers buying and closed firm at Rs. 339 1/4.

At Cotton Depot, the market opened at Rs. 339 and advanced to Rs. 340 3/4 on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and Bazar operators and closed at Rs. 340 1/2.

F. G. M. G. Broach April/May 1927 delivery opened to-day at Rs. 314 declined on some selling to Rs. 313 but gradually improved on Commission Houses and Bazaar Operators' buying and finally closed somewhat firm at Rs. 317 1/2.

Fine M. G. Oomra for July opened at Rs. 318 and on Japanese Houses' moderate buying the rate advanced to Rs. 319 1/4. At this level, some selling by Jobbers caused a slight set-back to Rs. 318 1/2 but the close was steadier at Rs. 322 on renewed buying by Japanese Houses; whilst Oomra for December/January delivery after having opened at Rs. 296 straightaway improved to Rs. 299 1/2 and finally closed firm at Rs. 301 1/2. F. G. M. G. Bengals for July and Dec./Jan. deliveries were respectively quoted at Rs. 252 1/2 and Rs. 244.

Although the forward market yesterday had decidedly an easier feeling, ready cotton maintained a fairly good demand.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS—6 P.M.

Bombay, June 12.

Fully Good Broach April/May	318½
Fully Good Broach July/August	349½
Fully Good Bengal July	255
Fully Good Bengal Dec/January	249
Fine Oomra July	322
Fine Oomra Dec/January	302½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 11.

M. G. Bengal Superfine 281, Fine 266, F. Good 256, Good 248.

M. G. Surat—Superfine 418, Fine 413, F. Good 403, Good 393.

M. G. Oomra No. 3—Superfine 336, Fine 326, F. Good 311.

M. G. Central Provinces N. 1—Superfine 371, Fine 361, F. Good 346

M. G. Central Provinces No 2—Superfine 361, Fine 351, F. Good 336.

M. G. Broach No. 2—Superfine 361, Fine 353, F. Good 345, Good 337

F& G. Southerns—F. Good 336, Good 326, F. G. Fair 316.

M. G. Punjab/American—Superfine 369, Fine 361, F. Good 353, Good 345.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive cheap, and best. Free samples to schoolmasters and merchants. Blue, Back, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Rs. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL
15-3, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P.O. Bagh Bazar CALCUTTA.

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay June 12

In full-pressed Bales	Since 1st September This year	Last year	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	84	2,89,061			2,91,873
Central India ..	410	3,65 201			3,28,405
Barsi and Nagar ..	350	2,15,083			1,49,352
Hyderabad-Gaorani		73,512			96,108
Berar	212	4,71 255			5,63,495
Central Provinces ..		2,43,348			2,55,565
Total Oomras ..	1053	16,57,480			17,34,798
Dholera		2,61,734			2,67,632
N.W. Provinces ..		1,29,107			1,31,513
Rajputana	240	1,02,417			73,251
Sind-Punjab ..	96	2,87,452			3,56,545
Broach		3,11,672			4,80,148
Coompta & Dharwar	1,758	1,14,788			1,37,151
Westerns-Northerns	613	73,124			71,618
Cocconada		2,201			1,262
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..	553	38 3 4			28,105
Persian		3,851			4 618
American		17,257			9,649
Egyptian and African		62,646			48,486
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		3,147			3,487
Total ..	5,370	30,65,717			33,42,306

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept. to 10th June This year	Last year	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	550	4,88,490			5,97,651
Japan & China ..	1000	15,82,953	16		25,472
Coast Ports ..		21,811			20,017
Up country by Rail		83,476			13,423
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan ..		21,966			61,896
Total	1,550	21,28,696	23		18,489

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 12.

Bengal Superfine M G	270/75	.....
Bengal Superfine Fine M G	255/60	.....
Bengal F G M G	240/45	.....
Sindh-Punjab Fine M G	255	.....
Sindh-Punjab F G M G	240/45	.....
Punjab-Americans FGM G	350/55	.....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine M G	335/40	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	335/40	.....
Cootmal Fine M G	325/30	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	325/30	.....
Arvi Fine M G	320/30	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	306/15	.....
Khamgaon-Akola	330/15	.....
Mulkapur Fine M G	380/93	.....
Khandesh Fine M G	275/85	.....
Khandesh F G M G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M G	340/45	.....
Broach F G M G	220	.....
Muthia Fine M G	260/70	.....
Muthia F G M G	240/50	.....
Dharwar S G	.....	.....
Coompta M G	360/65	.....
Westerns M G	315/15	.....
Westerns H G	.....	.....
Miraj M G	350/55	.....
Cambodia F G M G	335/50	.....
Navsari F G M G	.....	.....
Surat F G M G	380/400	.....
Kadi/Viramgam F G M G	315/20	.....
Dhollera F G M G	310/20	.....
Kalagin F G M G	.....	.....

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 12.

Jute:—Albion 430, Alliance 447/8, Anglo-India 360, Auckland 210, Barnagore 163, Bally 160, Birla 7/6 Belvedere 410, Budge-Budge 400; Caledonian 485, Chengdani 125, Clive 31/6, Craig 482, Cheviot 227, Dalhousie 332, Delta 485, Empire 46/8, Fort Gloster 725, Fort William 295, Gondalpara 774, Gourepore 605, Hukumchand 9/8 Hooghly 67/8, Howrah 37/4, Kamarhatty 532, Kankanarrah 430, Kelvin 770, Kinnison 905, Lansdowne 235, Lawrence 550, Lothian 340, Naihati 440, National 26, New Central 520, Northbrook 45/8 Nurea 38/8, Orient 188, Presidency 6/12, Reliance 58, Standard 362, Union 525 Waverly 6/8 Hessian 15/8 Jute 86/8.

Cotton.—Agra United -/10, Dunbar 145 Kesharram Cotton 4/2,

Miscellaneous.—B I Corporation 4/8, Burma Corp. 10/12, I. I. Still 5/14, Madon Theatres 3/4 Imperial Bank 1785, Imperial Conty. 445.

Remarks:—Jute shares opened quiet. Closing strong. Delta declared Rs. 20 dividend.

COPPER.

Bombay, June 12.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Copper German	¾	58	4	0
Copper German	1	60	0	0
Copper German	1¼	60	0	0
Panchteka joint		28	4	0
Copper English Bars		52	8	0
Brass Bars		11	8	0
Pat Klai		67	8	0
Lead, Country		23	0	0
Lead Rangooni		24	8	0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55	8	0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59	12	0

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 12.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/s D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Rcs. 1210.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frc. 1280.
Bank's buying D D Frcs 1265.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128 1/2.
Bank's buying 60 D/as D P Rs. 124 1/2
HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 200 1/2.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 273
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 9/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 167.45.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.12.
London—Brussels Frcs. 263.00
London—Rome Lires. 133.50
London—Berlin Marks 20.39.
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Steady—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 12.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 29/32
Bank Demand	1/5 15/16
Doc. Acceptance 3 M/s	1/6 7/32.
Fcs. Demand	1190
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	154¼
Shanghai	202½
Japan	129
Singapore	156¼

Market steady.

BULLION

Bombay, June 12.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/6/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 21-7-9.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/8/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/10/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs 68/12/0.

London, June 11.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 30/5.
Silver forward, d. 30/6.

TONE OF SILVER—

Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.
Sovereigns Ready 13/7/3.
Sovereigns Frward 13/7/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 22/11/6.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 12.

3 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 Months 4 13/42 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3 3/4 per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2 3/4 per cent.
Money 6 Months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money market.—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 12.

Ready:—21-7-0.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 21-7-6, Highest 21-7-9, at 6 p.m. 21-7-6.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 21-7-9, Highest 21-8, at 6 p.m. 21-8-0.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0-1-0.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 0-2-3.
Tone:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 12.

Ready:—68-15.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68-12-9, Highest 68-12-3, at 6 p.m. 68-12-6.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68-12-0, Highest 68-12-3, at 6 p.m. 68-12-6.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0-12-0.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 1-2-0.
Tone:—Market quiet

RECEIPTS,

Bombay, June 12.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 11th June 1926.

	Bales.
Cotton	4.346
	Cwts.
Wheat	9,930
Linseed	8.424
Rape, etc.	46
Gingellyseed	206
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1.362
Castorseed	3.458
Rice	61.276
Myrabollams	5.201
Cottonseed	8.551
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	675
Juwar	2,356
Masur	Nil
Barley	Nil
Bajri	555
	Tons.
Coal	11.222

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay. June, 12.

To-day mill shares kept almost unchanged. There was a good jump in Tata Iron and Steel Co.'s deferred and 2nd preference shares to-day market was opened for Deferred at Rs. 61|4 and Ord. aat Rs. 26 and 2nd preference at Rs. 50 1|2 and kept in good demand for the whole day and closed with buyers, for ord. at Rs. 28|12 and Deferred at Rs. 78|12 2nd Pref. at Rs. 55|8. For mill shares, we quote for Bombay Dyeing at Rs. 887 1|2 Fazalbhoy 847 1|2, Pearls at Rs. 473|12, Indores at Rs. 393|12, New Great at Rs. 300, Hydro at Rs. 1,023|12, Imperial fully paid was unchanged to Rs. 1,705 and Cont. at Rs. 437 1|2.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up Rs.	Last Quotations Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	83	12
Baroda	50	4	81	
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	53	
Central	25	1¾	27	8
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	31	
Imperial	500	40	1705	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	440	
Union	75	..	3 11	XD
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10	..	11	6
Central India Mining.	10	4½	25	
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	42	8
Katni Cement O. ..	100	..	22	8
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	135	
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	4	
Shivrajpure	10	Y	77 41	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	940	
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	145	
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	120	8
Diamond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	89	
Gujerat	100	5 p.c.	95	
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	90	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	81	
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	85	
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	102	
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	156	4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	XD
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	71	
STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	187	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	245	
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—9			11
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74	
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	680	
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	118	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64	
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	62	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1011	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	940	XD
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	480	
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	750	
PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbari	500	..	250	
Fort	475	..	175	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930	
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	210	
New Berar	500	80	800	
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100	
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	510	
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	158	12
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	13	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	423	12
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	132	8
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11	
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46	8
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0 4 0	5	2
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	200	
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	75	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	315	
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	131	8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	55	8
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	78	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	28	12
Thacker	50	..	125	
Telephone	50	ly	28	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15	..	5	
New India	25	ly	20	4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	925	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	
MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Alliance	100	..	40	
Apollo	50	..	6	4
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	887	8
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11	
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	10	325	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	175	
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	35	
Century	100	20y	368	12
Central India O. ..	100	16	506	4
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	435	
Ceylon	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	..	128	12
Coorla	100	..	140	
Crescent	100	nil	180	
Currimbhoy	250	..	300	
David	500	..	350	
Dawn	250	40	670	
Diamond O.	100	..		
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	..	0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	20	8
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	265	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	847	8
Finlay	100	nil	117	8
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	500	
Globe	100	..	25	
Gokak	100	5	107	8
Gold Mohur	100	..	5	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	395	12
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2	8
Jamshed O.	250	..	60	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 12.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/2.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931 22 Rs. 94/12.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 101/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945, Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1926, Rs. 103/10.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55, Rs. 108/2.
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928, Rs. 106/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932, 120/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1933, Rs. 102/8.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 106/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 107/12.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931, Rs. 108/10.
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs 114.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974, Rs. 87.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974, Rs. 86.8
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 86/8.
6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1924, Rs. 115.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49, Rs. 104/8.

Tone of Market:—4 per cent. Loan 1960/70 Rs. 88 nom. Quiet but steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations,

BRASS.

Bombay, June 12.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass English	¾	58	0	0
Brass, English	1	57	8	0
Brass, English	1¼	57	4	0
Brass, English	1½	57	4	0
Brass, English	1¾	57	4	0
Brass, English	2	57	4	0
Brass, German	¾	56	12	0
Brass, German	2	55	8	0

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, June 12.

Shapurji	No. 6½	0	6	9
Finix	No. 6½	0	7	0
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	7	6
David	No. 10½	0	8	3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	8	9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	8	3
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	9	3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	9	3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	9	9
Kilachand	No. 27½	0	10	9
Jap n	No. 20	0	12	6
Japan	No. 32	1	1	0
Japan	No. 40	1	3	0
Japan	No. 42	1	4	9

Khatau Makanjee ..	Nil		95	
Kilachand	25	..	4	4
Kohinoor	500	..	1000	
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	4925	
Madhora Scindia ..	100	..	18	
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	87	8
Madras United ..	250	75	460	
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	1950	
Mathradas	100	..	120	
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	85	
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2150	
Model Mills, Nagpur ..	250	..	130	
Mysore	50	5	100	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern ..	300	10y	300	
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	70	
Pearl	250	12	473	12
Phoenix	100	10	400	
Premier	100	..	36	4
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	18	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	575	
Sholapur	1,000	256 xd	7525	
Simplex	250	..	112	8
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	32	8
Standard	500	40	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	477	8
Swan	100	8	130	
Tata Mill O.	500	..	115	
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	1930	
Vishnu P.	500	25	550	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, June 12

Ahmedabad					415
Bombay Cotton					315
Bombay Dyeing		887-8	890	887-8	887-8
Century	370	371 4	368-12		368-12
Central India ..	507-8	508-12	506-4		506-4
Colaba Land					127-8
Crescent					181-4
Edward Sassoon..					135
Fazulbhoy ..	847-8	851-4	847-8,		847-8
Finalay					117-8
Globe					45
Gokak					107-8
Indian Bleaching					175
Indore Malwa					393-12
Kohinoor					1000
Madhowjee					87-8
Mathuradas					131
Meyer Sassoon					86-4
Mysore					105
New Great ..			296-4	296-4	300
Pearl	473-12	475	471-4		473-12
Pabany					220
Phoenix					400
Simplex					111-4
Swadeshi ..		477-8	476-4		477-8
Swan Mills					132 8
Tata Mill					115
MISCELLANEOUS					
Alcock					158-12
Bombay Steam					183-12
Tram Co., Ord.	118 2	118-12	118 2		118-12
Bundi Cement					11-2
Central India Mining					24
Indian Cement					42-8
Katni Cement Ord.					52-8
Shivarajpur					41-8
Tata Hydro ..	1011-4	1025,	1010		1023-12
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.		26	29-26		28-12
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	63-12	72-8,	66-4		78-12

TRADE AND FINANCE.

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Bombay, June 11.

MONEY.

Owing to the use of funds in connection with subscriptions to the New 4 per cent. Loan, the money market was inclined to be steady during the week, and the call money rate was maintained at 4 per cent. until yesterday, when it declined to 3½ per cent. as a result of the lowering of the Imperial Bank rate to 4 per cent. Except for the requirements of funds for loan subscriptions, trade demand was relatively light, and the demand for financing grain and other produce movements appeared to be small. Fixed deposit rates were unchanged during the week, money for two to six months being quoted at 3 per cent., and for twelve months at 4 to 4½ per cent.

The New Loan flotation was fully as successful as anticipated and the total amount of Rs. 25 crores was taken up in about two hours by cash subscriptions and applications for conversion of 1926 bonds. These are now closed, but applications to convert 1927 and 1928 bonds may still be filed until the final closing of the subscription books on June 26th. We do not anticipate that any great volume of the two last named issues will be converted until near the close of the subscription period, as they bear interest at 6 per cent. and 5½ er cent. respectively, and it is obviously advantageous for holders to collect interest at the higher rate for as long a period as possible, particularly in view of the fact that there is now no premium on the New Loan. A Government communique issued reports that subscriptions to the New Loan in cash amounted to Rs. 1,654 lakhs and Rs. 881 lakhs in 1926 bonds.

Easy conditions continued to characterise the market for Government securities and there was a sharp decline in the rates quoted, as a result of heavy unloading by speculators who have been unable to carry their holdings. This tendency was given further impetus by a drop in the value of Indian Government sterling securities, which had also been bought in excessive quantity by speculators unable to hold them, and were unloaded on the London market during the week. It is thought that with the weak holders now more or less eliminated from the market, conditions will now become more nearly normal. Dealings in the new 4 per cent. loan 1960-70 are reported to have been done at as high as Rs. 88-12, but at the close this loan also reacted to the general market conditions, and it closed at par. Other fluctuations in Government securities have been as follows:—3½ per cent. Paper declined from Rs. 77-12 to Rs. 77-4 and 1945/55 loan from Rs. 109-2 to Rs. 108-8. 5 per cent. 1935 and 1933 bonds are quoted at Rs. 101-10 and Rs. 103-12 respectively. 5½ per cent Bonds 1928 have dropped from Rs. 107-4 to Rs. 106-8. 6 per cent bonds 1926 and 1927 have changed hands at Rs. 100-12 and Rs. 102-8; 1930 at Rs. 106-14 and 1932 at Rs. 108-12. 6½ per cent Bombay Development loan also declined to Rs. 114.

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market was inactive during the week, with only a small volume of business passing, and quotations unchanged throughout the period, sellers at 1/5 29-32d. and buyers at 1s. 5 15/16d. Bullion demand was small, and only a moderate volume of bills were showing on the market. Forward rates were unchanged during the week, the quotations being 1/5 29/32d. for June-July, 1/5 15/16d. for August, 1/5 31/32 for September, 1/6d. for October, 1/6 1/32d. for November and 1/6 1/16d. for December to February.

The dollar sterling quotation declined slightly during the week from dollars 4.86-5/8 to dollars 4.86¼, after recovering from the low rate of last week. Among the Continental currencies, lower quotations were also the rule, French francs declining from 157½ to 162.35, Belgian francs from 158 to 159, and Italian lira from 128 to 131.

GOLD.

As might be expected, in view of the static condition of the exchange market, the trade in gold was quieter on the whole, and the quotation fluctuated only slightly, opening at Rs. 21-7-6, advancing to Rs. 21-7-9, and closing at Rs. 21-7. The market was featureless, and the volume of business passing small. The settlement being over, the off-take declined, and averaged approximately 25,000 tolas daily, and in view of the meagre arrivals, the stock has now been reduced to about 8½ lakhs tolas (bars and coin). The quotation for gold in London was unchanged during the week at 84-11½d. except for a temporary decline of 1d. in the middle of the week. Sovereigns, following the bullion rates, eased off slightly from Rs. 13-7-9 to Rs. 13-7-6 both for ready and forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 21-7-9 and Rs. 21-7 for ready, Rs. 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-3 for 26th June settlement and Rs 21-8-3 and Rs. 21-7-9 for 26th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £67,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £163,000. The total imports of gold during the week amounted to Rs. 11,12,202 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £39,000 and from Durban £327,000 including £77,000 sovereigns.

SILVER.

The silver market was also quiet during the week and only a small volume of business was reported, while quotations moved within the narrow limits of about 4 annas per 100 tolas. The lowest quotation of the week was Rs. 68-7 per 100 tolas, but towards the close in sympathy with strength reported from the Shanghai market, the quotation was somewhat steadier, and moved up to the closing rate of Rs. 68-11. The off-take during the week showed some improvement, and it is estimated to have been at the rate of about 250 bars per day. After allowing for heavy imports received during the week, there is on hand a stock of approximately 4,800 bars, which leaves the market in a fairly easy position. Shanghai rates were somewhat stronger and the quotation for T. T. on London improved from 2s. 1 7/16d. to 2s. 11.3/4d. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 30-5/16d. and 30.1/8 for ready and 30-3/8d. and 30.1/8d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 68-12 and Rs. 68-7 for ready, Rs. 68-14 and Rs. 68-7 for 30th June settlement and Rs. 68-13 and Rs. 68-4 for 29th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £35,000 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is £152,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 4,388 bars and Rs. 9,018 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £285,000.

SHARES.

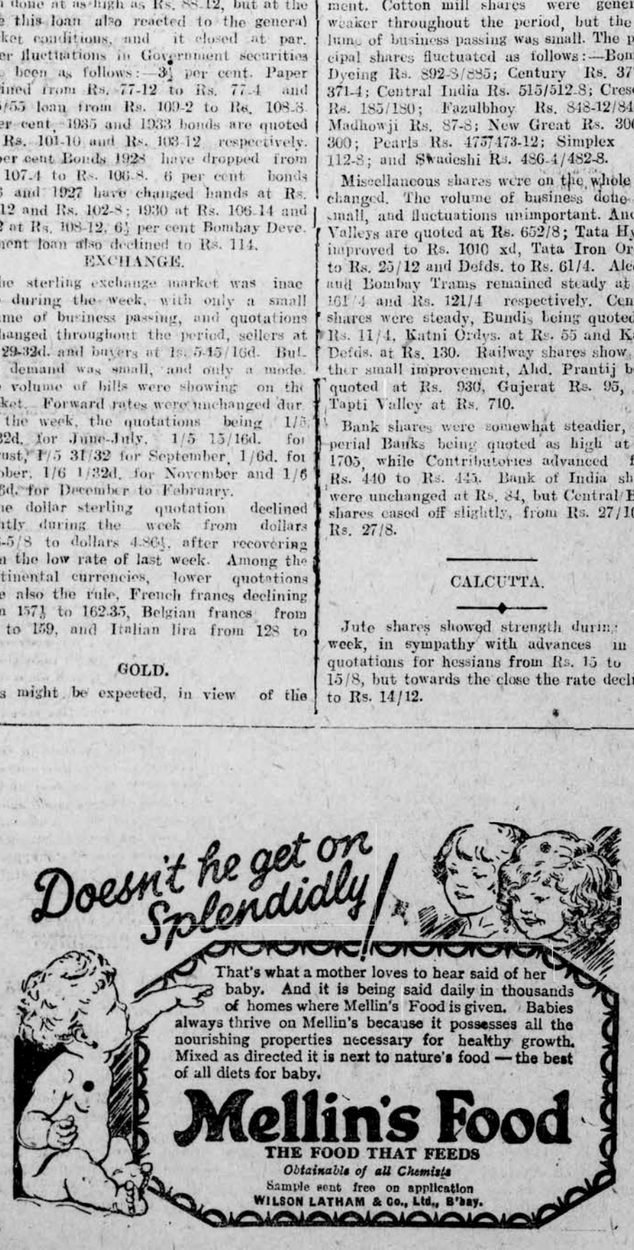
The stock exchange was open for only two days during the week on account of settlement. Cotton mill shares were generally weaker throughout the period, but the volume of business passing was small. The principal shares fluctuated as follows:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 892-8/895; Century Rs. 377-8/371-4; Central India Rs. 515/512-8; Crescent Rs. 185/180; Fazulbhoy Rs. 848-12/846-4; Madhowji Rs. 87-8; New Great Rs. 306-4/300; Pearls Rs. 475/473-12; Simplex Rs. 112-8; and Swadeshi Rs. 486-4/482-8.

Miscellaneous shares were on the whole unchanged. The volume of business done was small, and fluctuations unimportant. Andhra Valleys are quoted at Rs. 652/8; Tata Hydro improved to Rs. 1010 xd, Tata Iron Ordys. to Rs. 25/12 and Defds. to Rs. 61/4. Alcocks and Bombay Trams remained steady at Rs. 161/4 and Rs. 121/4 respectively. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 11/4, Katni Ordys. at Rs. 55 and Katni Defds. at Rs. 130. Railway shares show further small improvement, Ahd. Prantij being quoted at Rs. 930, Gujerat Rs. 95, and Tapti Valley at Rs. 710.

Bank shares were somewhat steadier, Imperial Banks being quoted as high at Rs. 1705, while Contributories advanced from Rs. 440 to Rs. 445. Bank of India shares were unchanged at Rs. 84, but Central Bank shares eased off slightly, from Rs. 27/10 to Rs. 27/8.

CALCUTTA.

Jute shares showed strength during the week, in sympathy with advances in the quotations for hessians from Rs. 15 to Rs 15/8, but towards the close the rate declined to Rs. 14/12.


Doesn't he get on Splendidly!
That's what a mother loves to hear said of her baby. And it is being said daily in thousands of homes where Mellin's Food is given. Babies always thrive on Mellin's because it possesses all the nourishing properties necessary for healthy growth. Mixed as directed it is next to nature's food — the best of all diets for baby.
Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all Chemists
Sample sent free on application
WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., B'bay.

THE WEATHER.

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON.

ACTIVE ON WEST COAST

SIMLA, June 12.

The depression in the Arabian Sea off North Konkan yesterday is becoming unimportant. The Arabian Sea monsoon is fairly active on West Coast. The Bay monsoon has given some heavy falls of rain in Lower Burma and North Bengal. Western disturbance is very feeble.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan and Malabar and local in Assam, and Coorg, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

Chief amounts are Tavoy and Bassein one and a half inches; Moulmein two; Diamond Island six; Bhamo one; Dubri two; Cheerapunji three; Behrampore one; Jalpaiguri seven; Mormugoa and Cochin one and a half; Mangalore and Calicut two; and Gulbarga a half.

High temperature persists in central part of the country and in Bihar and Orissa.

Forecast:—Increase on West coast of the Peninsula.—A. P.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY DECCAN AND BENGAL.

SIMLA, June 13.

The monsoon continues active on the West coast of the Peninsula and has strengthened in Burma.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Konkan, Malabar, and local in Assam, North Hyderabad and Coorg. A few falls occurred in Bengal and Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Mergui and Bassein two inches; Moulmein and Rangoon one; Kyaukpyu nine; Maymyo and Dhubri two; Sibsagar one; Cherrapunji ten; Ratnagiri three; Marmagoa, Mangalore and Cochin two; Aurangabad one and a half; and Mercara one.

Forecast:—Extension into South Bengal.—A. P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 12.

Stations.	24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1926	Total since 1st June, 1926	June 1st to 1924	June 1st to 1925
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0 00	0 63	0 01	20 05
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).	0 00	0 20	0 82	19 12
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0 00	0 12	0 28	

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 12th June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.630 inches (.010 below normal.)

" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.579 inches (.015 below normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. (.049 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 85.6 degrees

" (wet bulb) " 78.7 "

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.1 degrees (3.0 above normal.)

Minimum " during 24 hours 82.4 degrees (2.8 above normal.)

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 72 per cent

" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 72 %

Direction of wind at 8 a. m. ESE

Velocity " " 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 209 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 24 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy = 10) 4

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.0.0 inches

Total rainfall during the month 0.63 "

" " " year 3.72 "

Weather Remarks . . .

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 11th June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in most parts and reached 113 deg. at Lahore, Hissar and Ambala.

The United Provinces.—Skies are free from cloud and the air is exceedingly dry. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were much above normal at Cawnpore and the maximum alone elsewhere. The highest temperature in the province was 115 deg. at both Mainpuri and Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over the Sind coast and clear elsewhere. The air is much drier than usual in Rajputana. Temperature was above normal in east Rajputana. A maximum temperature of 113 deg. was recorded at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately clouded over Kathiawar and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in considerable defect in Central India West and in slight defect in Gujarat and parts of Kathiawar. Temperature was appreciably in excess in Central India West and moderately so in Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately clouded over the extreme western districts and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is markedly drier than usual. Temperature was considerably above normal, the excess ranging from 9 deg. to 17 deg. in the case of maximum temperature and from 5 deg. to 14 deg. in the case of the minimum. The highest temperature recorded in the province was 116 deg. at Chanda.

The Konkan.—A moderate thunderstorm passed over Bombay last night, the associated rainfall being 0.63". Rain has also fallen at other places, viz., Mormugao 2.55" and Karwar 1.52". Skies are heavily clouded and humidity is normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 93 deg. .5 (5 deg. above normal) and a minimum temperature of 78 deg. .1 (1 deg. below normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Poona has had 0.35" of rain, Sholapur 0.24" and Aurangabad a light fall. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect in Hyderabad and the north Bombay Deccan. Maximum temperature was considerably above normal throughout the division and the minimum moderately so in east Hyderabad and the extreme north of the Bombay Deccan. Nizamabad recorded a maximum temperature of 111 deg.

General Remarks.—The monsoon remains active on the west coast and has caused nearly general rain in Malabar and the Konkan, where some moderately heavy falls were again recorded. Local thunderstorms are reported from the Bombay Deccan and north Hyderabad. The chief amounts, besides those mentioned above, are Mangalore 3.15", Calicut 2.68", Cochin 1.90" and Trivandrum 0.40." Temperature is very high and the air is unusually dry in the north of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 10th June 1926 issued from Simla.

The shallow depression which is now off Mormugao is apparently moving in a northerly direction and the Arabian Sea monsoon is fairly vigorous in Malabar. The Bay monsoon is active in Burma and Assam. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Konkan, and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma and Chota Nagpur. A few falls have also occurred in Bengal, Orissa, the Bombay Deccan and south Hyderabad.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Bassein two; Kyaukpyu three; Akyab one and a half; Minbu, Sibsagar one; Dhubri three; Mymensingh three-quarters; Ahmednagar a half; Mangalore three; Calicut, Cochin two; Trivandrum one.

A western disturbance is approaching the frontier. Temperature is above normal in the central parts of the country, the Deccan, Bihar and Orissa.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON SATURDAY, THE 12TH OF JUNE 1926.

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Last 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
BalufstanQuetta	0	0.03	—0.03		9.75
Punjab—					
Multan	0	0.10	—0.10		7.20
Rawalpindi	0.12	0.45	—0.33		34.77
Lahore	0	0.15	—0.15		19.62
Hissar	0	0.32	—0.82		14.47
Ambala	0	6.23	—0.23		30.49
Delhi	0	0.39	—0.39		26.84
United Provinces					
Agra	0.10	0.23	—0.10		26.90
Mainpuri	0	0.07	—0.07		27.07
Jhansi	0.09	0.27	—0.18		36.17
Cawnpore	0.22	0.59	—0.37		35.92
Allahabad	0.10	0.35	—0.25		39.06
Sind—					
Jacobabad	0	0.04	—0.04		3.68
Karachi	0	0.09	—0.09		7.56
Rajputana-Bikaner	0	0.22	—0.22		11.79
Ajmer	0.30	0.31	+0.01		20.65
Jaipur	0.24	0.31	+0.07		24.21
Kotah	0.11	6.73	—0.62		28.23
Mount Abu	0	0.36	—0.36		60.76
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj	0	0.28	—0.28		14.39
Dwaraka	0	6.33	—0.33		13.52
Veraval	0	0.67	—0.67		18.80
Rajkot	0	6.41	—0.41		26.29
Bhavnagar Para	0	0.88	—0.88		21.20
Gujerat—					
Surat	0	0.93	—0.93		40.97
Ahmedabad	0	0.32	—0.32		28.83
Deesa	0	0.17	—0.17		24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch	0.01	0.58	—0.57		29.19
Indore	0	1.53	—1.53		33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore	0	0.43	—1.43		55.11
Saugor	0.30	0.26	—0.04		44.95
Hoshangabad	0.88	1.32	+0.44		48.85
Khandwa	0.12	1.40	—0.28		29.63
Akola	0.20	1.60	—1.40		31.35
Amraoti	0.11	1.95	—1.84		33.05
Nagpur	0.06	2.47	—2.41		48.97
Chanda	0.05	1.98	—1.93		51.90
Raipur	0.05	1.72	—1.67		50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay	0.63	4.44	—3.81		70.63
Ratnagiri	0.67	4.14	10.35	—6.21	99.98
Mormugao	1.31	4.48	10.41	—5.93	94.95
Karwar					120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon	0.18	1.84	—1.66		22.23
Ahmednagar	0.29	1.08	2.65	—1.57	22.33
Poona	0.82	1.88	+1.06		27.11
Sholapur	2.55	2.27	—0.28		28.45
Bijapur	0.39	1.80	—1.41		20.90
Belgaum	0.02	1.23	3.01	—1.78	50.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad	0.78	1.90	—1.12		27.53
NizamabadIndur	0	1.18	—1.18		40.08
Hyderabad	0.02	1.82	—1.80		32.37
Malabar—					
Mangalore	2.15	11.81	14.89	—3.08	125.68
Calicut	1.94	8.55	13.71	—5.16	117.16
Cochin	1.52	13.82	11.38	+2.44	114.51
Trivandrum	0.48	4.62	6.21	—1.59	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo	0.33	4.82	4.33	+0.49	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam	0.03	1.78	—1.75		41.59
Bellary	0.57	0.94	—0.37		20.51
Cuddapah	0.32	1.16	—0.84		31.23
Madras	0.01	0.80	—0.79		50.74
Bangalore	0.02	1.71	—1.69		35.37
Coimbatore	0.04	0.63	—0.59		22.29
Trichinopoly	0.55	0.68	—0.13		33.18
Nagapatam	0.02	0.45	—0.43		54.98

VERNACULARS IN COLLEGES.

QUESTION OF INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.

DISCUSSION IN SENATE

A meeting of the Senate was held on Saturday, Sir C. H. Setalvad presiding.

Consideration was given to the Syndicate's report regarding the introduction of the Vernaculars in the Fisrt Year and Intermediate Arts Courses. The Syndicate had reported to the Senate recommending the inclusion among the Second languages, appointed for the First Year and Intermediate Arts examinations, of the vernaculars recognised for the School Leaving examination. The question of languages for Matriculation was also taken up for discussion at the same time.

Mr. K. R. Kanitker moved that the Senate go into Committee and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Kanitker then moved: That at the School Leaving Certificate Examination which is accepted by the University for the purposes of Matriculation, candidates be required to pass in a Vernacular and a Second Language; it being understood that those who do not offer a Vernacular will take an additional paper in English; so that a candidate who passes in (1) English, (2) Vernacular or an additional paper in English, (3) Second Language, (4) Mathematics, (5) History and Geography, (6) Elementary Science, will be eligible for admission to any College affiliated to the University.

Mr. Kanitker said a knowledge of a classical language was necessary, and he also considered that three languages were quite necessary for a student.

IMPORTANCE OF CLASSICAL LANGUAGE.

The Rev. R. Zimmermann seconding said he had nothing whatsoever to say against the vernaculars. He was for territorial universities as he wanted to foster the vernaculars, but he could not possibly go against Sanskrit. He would advocate the retention of Sanskrit and partial obligation to learn it. He would even make it compulsory, but it was being made partially obligatory in the first year.

Rev. Zimmermann then spoke eloquently in favour of Sanskrit and said it was an excellent language to train the brain.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye supporting agreed it was a burden, but it had to be borne owing to the peculiar condition of our country. For some years to come every educated man should have some knowledge of a classical language as for the proper development of vernaculars a knowledge of a classical language was essential.

SPARE THE STUDENTS.

Mr. K. B. Marzaban was opposed to the proposition. Even at present the strain on the students was unbearable and every year the Senate was adding to it without knowing the difficulties of students. Even now, he said, it was impossible to find time for the existing subjects. The classical languages were no good at all and it was quite possible to write very good vernacular without knowing Sankrit and he gave the instance of Mr. K. M. Jhaveri, Mr. Malabari and others. In Madras it was possible for a student to take a degree without knowing a classical language, said Mr. Marzaban.

Prof. S. G. Sathe said without a proper knowledge of Sanskrit it was not possible to be a good vernacular scholar. He moved an amendment to the effect that both vernacular and a classical language should be made compulsory and in order to relieve the burden of the students one paper in English should be omitted.

Mr. V. B. Naik seconded.

The Director of Public Instruction, Mr. F. B. Lorry, said the question really was whether a classical language was to be made compulsory for the Matriculation and secondly for the First Year and Intermediate examinations. The first question was already decided and he regretted it was again brought before the Senate. As regards the contention of Mr. Marzaban that the burden was too much on the students, he would say that these changes were being made in the interest of the University and not of students, as the University required a particular standard of education from a student who wanted to enter it. If he were not of that standard then he could not be admitted into the University. Coming to the second point, he said the general complaint was that degrees were cheapened in these days and his own opinion was that the general standard of graduates was considerably lower than that obtaining twenty years ago and he asked them not to lower the standard still more.

Mr. K. M. Munshi opposing the proposition said the cultural value of Sanskrit was derived more from good English and vernacular translations than from the original themselves.

"NON-BRAHMINS' DIFFICULTY."

Mr. A. N. Surve said the backward classes found it more difficult to learn the Sanskrit language than the Brahmins, who had to perform *Sandhya* daily.

Mr. B. K. Thakore said classical languages were dead languages and their knowledge was not very essential for writing the vernaculars well.

THE VOTING.

The Vice-Chancellor then put the question to vote by dividing it in several parts. The Senate resolved to make English compulsory for the Matriculation and it was left to the option of students whether they should take a vernacular or a classical language for the examination. The result will be that a candidate will not be compelled to take three languages in the future and the position will remain as at present.

As the Vice-Chancellor thought the discussion was sufficiently exhaustive, he put the question of languages, as far as the First Year and Intermediate Arts examinations were concerned also to vote. Coming to the F. Y. the Senate negatived the question that a classical language should be made compulsory in addition to English. It was then agreed that a candidate should have the option of taking either a vernacular or classical language.

Dr. R. P. Paranjpye moved his amendment that a candidate who offered any of these vernaculars must satisfy the Principal of his College that he had studied a related classical language up to the 6th Anglo-Vernacular standard at least.

This was lost after some discussion.

The question of Intermediate examination was then taken up and the Senate decided that there should be option to students to take up either a vernacular or a classical language for this examination.

The next point for consideration was the date on which these new courses should be brought into operation and Mr. H. G. Rawlinson's motion was adopted. It was to the effect that the F. Y. courses should come into effect from 1927 and that the first examination in same should be held in 1928.

The Senate then adjourned.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

JULY.

12th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	17.65
To-day's Opening Rate	17.70
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	17.49
Difference	—.16

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service Ismail Bldg. Hornby Road.)

12th June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.23
To-day's Opening Rate	9-14
Difference	—.09
To-day's Closing Rate	9.1[illegible]
Difference	—.06

Khandi Market	340-4-0
Sewri Market	340-8-0
Clearing Cut	338-8-0

IRRIGATION IN MYSORE.

MAHARAJA OPENS NEW PROJECT

BHADRAVATI, June 12.

In opening the Bhadra Anicut and the Channel Works connected with it to-day the Maharaja of Mysore referred to the economic value of this first attempt to utilise the waters of Tungabhadra Valley which when completed would provide irrigation facilities for about 116 villages in the forest tracts of the State.

After dilating at length on the various hardships and the consequent low standard of life, the people of these regions had been subjected to the Maharaja suggested improved cultivation of the soil and the growing of commercial crops like sugar cane so as make the tract maintain in health and comfort a larger population, than is did now. He then referred to the measures already adopted those in contemplation for affording every facility to the inhabitants of these parts towards bettering individual incomes and technical skill, and assured them that their problems would continue to engage government's earnest attention. He expressed his wish that no avenues should in future be left unexplored to revive the prosperity of Malnad and that people should co-operate enthusiastically with government in making such projects a success and in giving effect to all the measures calculated towards their improvement.—A. P.

SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATIONS.

POONA CITY, June 12.

The 21st anniversary celebration of the Servants of India Society was opened this morning by the President, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri.

The Maharaja of Kolhapur, Dr. Jivraj Mehta of Bombay, and Mr. Vidya Sagar Pandya of Madras have contributed Rs. 500, Rs. 250 and Rs. 100 to the Servants of India Society's Relief Fund.—A. P.

In the case in which U-Ba-Thi, Superintendent, National School, Amarapura, and Chairman, Mandalay District Council, was prosecuted before District Magistrate, Mandalay, under Section 406 I. P. C. for alleged misappropriation of schools funds, Magistrate has framed charges under Section 477 I. P. C. for abetting, making of false entries in regard to the pay of certain teachers.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TUESDAY, June 15.

Ceremony of occupying new building of Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar, 6-15 p.m., Hon. Justice Sir L. A. Shah, to preside.

Bombay Red Cross Assn., Extraordinary General Meeting, Royal Science Institute, 6-30 p.m.

Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 16.

Banks closed: Zarthost-no-Diso (Parsi Holiday).

THURSDAY, June 17.

H. H. Aga Khan's Birthday celebrations, Willingdon Sports Club, 5-30 p.m.

Domestic Occurrence.

(DEATH.)

PIMENTA.—D. M. Pimenta late of Bombay Co., Ltd., expired at his residence Chimbai, Bandra, Sunday afternoon in his 80th year. Funeral at St. Andrew's Church at 8 a.m. this morning.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. s.s. "Manora" which left London on the 29th ultimo arrived at Port Said at noon on the 11th instant and left there the same afternoon.

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Election Propaganda Sub-Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

The adjourned meeting of the Estate Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-45 p.m. (S. T.) at the Congress House.

B. A. EXAMINATION RESULT.

In the result of the B. A. Examinaation given in our issue of Saturday last, a typographical error has crept in. The name of a successful candidate which was wrongly stated to be "V. V. Shandorkar" should read "V. V. Chandorkar."

CARRERAS LTD.

The Directors have declared an Interim Dividend on the Ordinary and "A" Ordinary Shares at the rate of 30 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax for the half-year ended 30th April payable 19th June. A half year's Dividend on the six per cent. and seven per cent. Preference Shares will also be paid on the same date.

A. M. C. FREE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL PAREL.

Dr. D. D. Sathye writes:—

A series of Lectures in Ophthalmology will be given by the staff of the Hospital at 7 p.m. in out-patient department of the above Hospital. First lecture will be given on Tuesday the 15th instant.

STUDENTS' LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY.

The ceremony of the occupation of the new building constructed for the Society's Girls' High School in Nowroji Street, Thakurdwar will be held at 6.15 p.m. (S.T.) tomorrow (Tuesday) when the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt., will preside. All members, donors and past students are invited to attend.

ANNIVERSARY MEMORIAL HARIKIRTAN.

In commemoration of the 11th Anniversary of "Shri Pandurangashram Swami of Chitrapur Mutt" there will be a Harikirtan in the Gamdevi Temple, to-day, (Monday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) by Shri Haridas Ranganath Keshav Kirtankar.

A short speech will also be delivered by the chief organiser, in connection with the communal temple scheme, at Santa Cruz, Saraswat Colony and how to expedite it.

NEPALESE NATIONAL DAY.

The 21st birth-day anniversary of H. M. the King of Nepal Rana Tribhuvan Bir Bikram Shah Deva and the 64th one of H. H. the Maharajah Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, fall on the 'Ashar Sudi Navami' and 'Sravan Badi Ashthmi,' corresponding to 19th July and 1st August, respectively. Mr. Agam Singh Giri requests all Gorkhas scattered throughout the length and breadth of India to observe these two Nepalese National days in befitting manner.

TELEGRAPH MENIALS' DEMAND.

The Bombay Telegraph Workmen's Union has unanimously passed resolutions calling upon the Telegraph Department and the Government to immediately redress the grievances and better the pay and prospects as well as the status of the entire staff in the different Sections of the Menial Establishment. The resolutions in characterising the findings of the Postal Committee as quite unsympathetic and autocratic point out that their main grievances have remained unredressed in spite of two successive departmental inquiries.

Copies of the resolutions have been sent by Mr. S. H. Jhabvalla the Secretary of the Union, to the Government and the Telegraph authorities.

PUBLIC MEETING OF MUSLIMS.

The Secretary, "Khuddam-ul-Haramain" writes:—

To protest against the recent demolition of the holy tombs of the Prophet's decendants and Sahabis at Medina, the news of which has already been cabled from Kazemain and Baghdad and confirmed by Mr. Shaukat Ali's cables from Mecca, a public meeting of Musalmans of Bombay, under the auspices of "Anjuman-i-Khuddam-ul-Haramain" will be held in the Jumma Masjid on Monday the 14th instant at 9 p.m. (B.T.) As all Musalmans—Sunni, Shiah, Bhora and Khoja—have been deeply shocked, as they never have been in the history of Islam, it is hoped they will surely muster strong there. The leaders of all the sects of Islam will be there to express the pain and agony of their hearts on this historic occasion.

SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO, LTD

With reference to the share quotations published in our paper, Messrs. the Scindia Steam Navigation Co. draw our attention to the fact that the nominal amount of their shares is not Rs. 30 as wrongly stated therein, but that by a special resolution the same has been reduced to Rs. 15 per share.

PUBLIC MEETING

On Tuesday next at 6-30 p. m. (S. T.) at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Mr. B. F. Bharucha will speak on "The Unsatisfactory Management of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company.—A warning to shareholders," when Mr. Bharucha specially requests shareholders to attend.

MR. JUSTICE MIRZA A. A. KHAN.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Honourable Mr. Justice Mirza Ali Akbar Khan, Bar-at-Law, to continue to act as a Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. A. M. Kajiji, Bar-at-Law, LL.B., with effect from the date on which the Honourable Sir Amberson Marten, Kt., LL.D., Bar-at-Law, assumes charge of the office of the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.

PROF V. G. RAO ON SCHOOLS COMMITTEE

Prof. V. G. Rao has been elected as a co-opted member on the Schools Committee of the Bombay Municipality in place of Mr. M. R. Jayakar resigned. Prof. Rao in addition to being a Professor of French in the Elphinstone College is a keen educationist being connected with many educational institutions in the city. He is a trained Scout Master and is in charge of the Rover Troop of the College Scouts.

SEQUEL TO FIGHT

MARATHA SUCCUMBS TO INJURIES.

Dhondi Motiram, a 35 years old Maratha was removed to the J. J. Hospital on the 7th instant on account of the injuries received by him during a fight with some persons who assaulted him. Dhondi succumbed to his injuries at the hospital; and at an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Saturday noon, it transpired that the police had not till then been able to arrest the assailant. As other material witnesses were also absent and as the police investigations were in progress, the inquest was adjourned till June 22nd.

DENTAL SURGEON COMMITS SUICIDE

Vinayak D. Barve, a dental surgeon residing on the second floor of Tara Building off Lamington Road was found hanging from his neck in his room on Sunday noon at about 11-30 a.m. The room who bolted from inside. A dhotie was tied around his neck; and the end was tied to the loft in the room. The police who were informed broke open the door and removed the body to the morgue.

DO YOU DESIRE TO IMPART VOCATIONAL TRAINING ALONG WITH CULTURAL TRAINING TO YOUR CHILDREN?

IF SO

Then get them soon admitted into THE RASHTRIYA SHALA THE NATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

ASHOKA BUILDING, PRINCESS STREET BOMBAY

WHERE

(1) COMMERCIAL SUBJECTS (ADVANCED ACCOUNTS, PRINCIPLES OF AUDITING, MERCANTILE LAW, GUJARATI ACCOUNTS, TYPEWRITING, SHORTHAND ETC), (2) WEAVING (ALONG WITH KNITTING), (3) DYEING [BLEACH FAST DYEING, BLEACHING (COMPLETE), PRINTING (COMPLETE) &c.]. (4) CARPENTRY (5) CANE-WORK AND (6) MUSIC.

Will be taught from St. IV. up to St. VII.

The RASHTRIYA SHALA has OPENED. Therefore don't forget to send an application for admission immediately.

Write for further particulars to the PRINCIPAL.

THE CREDIT OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Can you, Mr. Editor, or any of your very erudite subscribers, tell me why precisely the latest floatation of the Government of India is such a huge—or at least so well-advertised a success? And what does it portend? Within a few brief hours of the lists being opened,—they were closed with the announcement that Government had secured all that they required for the conversion or repayment of the 1926 Bonds. Cash Subscriptions have also been closed, probably because all the capital requirements for the current budget year have been met. But is that all the explanation? Even for the still continuing subscriptions for the other two classes of bonds? Is there no meaning,—mind, I ask, only because, like Rosa Dartle, I just want to know,—behind the screen where the great Panjandrum of Indian Finance sits? There has of late been a remarkable recovery in what they call in England the Gilt-Edged securities, including,—by a license of language not impermissible in this country,—the shares of the Imperial Bank itself. Is that a mere coincidence? Or is there any significance in these occurences? Then there is a sagging tendency in Exchange. Sir Basil has already advised the transfer of £3 million, or is it really only three crores of rupees, from the currency reserve to England? Does he intend making yet another transfer of a like or larger amount to keep up his fetish of stable prices at the cost of a manipulated exchange? We know, of course, that his last Budget was framed on the assumption of an 18-penny rupee, and, with the present total of the Home Charges, the fall in the sterling value of the rupee of every quarter of a penny might mean the addition to the rupee burden of the Home Charges of some sixty lakhs or more. But while one can understand and appreciate,—even if one cannot approve—of Sir Basil's policy of exchange manipulation to preserve his budget integrity and his financial reputation, I, for one cannot grasp the wisdom of so openly discounting in advance the findings of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, Sir Basil knows, perhaps none better, the strength of his creature to a hair; but I do not think it looks quite politic to advertise to a scoffing world the utter impotence of this creature vis-a-vis the mighty creature. The Commission, is is reported, is going to recommend the "status quo", with a paean of praise for the great financier, who brought them into being and gave them their instructions. It is a little hurtful to the sense of self-respect of an Indian merchant that despite the valiant warrior of the Cotton Bales being on the Commission the Commission should, as they are generally reported to be going to, recommend a whitewash of Sir Basil's financial policy. But the Indian Merchants, under their present mighty and inspired leaders are accustomed to this treatment to be suffered in silence, and to make the very utmost of what little crumbs they are thrown from a surfeited table. And that reminds me, Mr. Editor. Do you get the significance of the postponement this year of the Birthday Honours List? Do you know that the biggest guns of the Indian Merchants' Chamber are both away simultaneously in England? They are both engaged on important commissions of national importance, and I make no question but that one of them will secure a seat for himself or colleague on the projected Development Committee. This is not all so utterly irrelevant as it might sound to the uninitiated, though I do not in the least pretend to be in the holy of holies of the modern Magi that worship the Golden Calf in the market place. The shares of the Imperial Bank are rising out of proportion, and once again a North India paper has started the canard that the great Sir Basil is going to be installed on retirement from the financial Gadi, as the Sublime Sultan, one and singular, of the Imperial Bank. Don't you think, Sir, all this needs some enlightenment? I shall be as grateful as my nature will permit to whosoever will shed some light on these matters, and oblige.—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE.

A PLEADER IN TROUBLE.

An interesting case wherein a pleader Mr. V. D. Kamat is charged with criminal breach of trust is proceeding in the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Third Presidency Magistrate.

It is alleged that Mr. Kamat induced the complainant Sakharam V. Rege to advance to a widow by the name of Radhabai a sum of Rs. 2,300 for the purpose of some litigation proceeding in the Thana Court between her and her step-sons. Believing in his representations it is alleged Mr. Rege paid the sum to Mr. Kamat who passed to him a receipt for the same. Some time elapsed and the complainant asked Mr. Kamat to request the widow to refund the amount together with the honorarium promised to him, as a result of which on the instructions of Mr. Kamat a suit was filed against the widow in the High Court. In that suit it is alleged the widow denied having ever received any amount from Mr. Kamat and the present prosecution was then launched against the pleader.

On the facts as alleged the Magistrate granted a notice which was argued on June 8.

Messrs. Godinho and Couto appeared for the complainant the accused appearing in person. Further argument in the notice has been postponed to July 20 pending the determination of the suit in the High Court.

"VITA" TRAGEDY CASE

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS

Further hearing in what is known as the "Vita" case was resumed before the Third Presidency Magistrate on Saturday noon.

The Magistrate wanted to know from the Counsel for the defence his arguments against framing charges against Mr. Grant.

Mr. Binning said that as the offence was under the English Merchants' Shipping Act and the Criminal Procedure Code, the Magistrate had the jurisdiction to try the case. But when an offence was committed in the area of a Native State, a certificate from the Political Agent for the State was necessary according to the Government of India Act. In the absence of such a certificate, the Magistrate had no jurisdiction. In the case before the Court, the Political Agent for Cutch State had issued no certificate; and hence his Worship had no jurisdiction to proceed with the trial.

His Worship said that according to a witness the ship was on the high seas being three miles away from the port and hence not in the area of a Native State.

Mr. Binning said he was prepared to prove that the ship was only a mile and a half away from the port.

His Worship also thought that the Merchants' Shipping Act of England empowered him to try offences which came under the English law and which were committed by British subjects on the high seas.

A POINT OF LAW.

It was suggested after a lengthy discussion on the point that the matter be referred to the High Court.

Mr. Binning addressing the Court said that to frame a charge under Section 422 of the English Merchants' Shipping Act, the following four points must be proved:

(1) That there was a collision.

(2) That the master of the ship did not render any possible assistance.

(3) That there was a necessity for any assistance, and

(4) That the master could have rendered assistance without danger to his own charges.

To understand these things very clearly, Mr. Binning requested his Worship to see the ship personally at the Mazagaon Docks. His Worship agreed to it and the case was adjourned till the afternoon.

Mr. Binning resumed his arguments at 3 p.m. after his Worship returned from the docks where he had gone to see the s.s. "Vita." He said that his Worship could not try the case if the alleged offence by the Captain did not come under the Indian Penal Code. The complaint, he continued, was deliberately false; and the complainant himself had admitted in his evidence that he did not know whether the facts mentioned in the complaint were true or not. He also did not know whether the Company was guilty of a ruse to let Mr. Grant—the accused—go away before any prosecution was lodged against him. The only man responsible for the complaint was Mr. J. G. Nensey, the Secretary of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association.

Coming to the evidence, Mr. Binning said that there was a strong doubt as to whether there was a collision at all. There was a great difference in the evidence on one point whether the boat struck the propeller, the helm or the bow. The prosecution had failed to prove that there was a collision at all. The boat was sunk; but it was not for the defence to find out the reasons for its sinking.

"NO PROOF OF DEATH."

The prosecution had failed to produce any legal proof of anyone's death in the sea. The only proof for that was the complainant's evidence; but it was not a complete proof as the complainant had not seen persons dying or drowning and he was speaking only from a letter received by him. Continuing Mr. Binning said that to prove an offence under Section 422 of the Merchants' Shipping Act, it was necessary to prove that there was really a danger and that it was practicable for the Captain to lower the boats without any damage to his vessel. The only evidence on that point was of Ibrahim Hussein, the tindel of the Maghhwa who said that he had saved 32 lives. His evidence was a very exaggerated one; and they were not informed whether six lives were lost. There was an evidence stating that on being informed of the accident, the Captain went to the bridge and saw through his glasses that all the lives that could have been saved were already saved. That did not mean that no lives were lost. Hence there was no necessity to lower any boats. And the prosecution, too, had failed to prove that any useful purpose could have been served by lowering any life-boats.

Mr. Binning contended that no case had been made out against the accused and as such he requested the Magistrate to dismiss the complaint.

Mr. J. B. Patel submitted that a case had been made and that charges should be framed against the accused.

The Magistrate adjourned the case.

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

On Saturday last before the Third Presidency Magistrate, W. E. Grant, Captain of s.s. "Vita", accused in the Cutch Mandvi Tragedy case, in the course of a statement in answer to the charges made against him in the complaint stated:

I have been in the service of the British India Steam Navigation Company for upwards of 24 years and have been mostly engaged in the Indian Coast trade during that period. I hold British Certificate of competency No. 004308 Grade Master O. C. I have in all sea experience for 29 years. I also hold a Special Pilot Certificate No. 70 for Bombay Harbour granted by the Government of Bombay.

I have been in command of the particular vessel in the case s.s. "Vita" for the last 3½ years or more. Until now I have never been in an accident in which there has been any Official Enquiry in connection with any accident concerning me and my ship.

On this particular run I left Bombay in command of the s.s. "Vita" bound for Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. I was carrying a general cargo and saloon and deck passengers. The total number of passengers on board the ship bound for particular Ports on the run was 905. There was 547 passengers bound for the Port of Cutch Mandvi on board the vessel on this run.

There was a fresh strong westerly wind and the tide was strong running flood about 3½ knots. At this Port 547 passengers disembarked with their baggage and 74 passengers embarked bound for Karachi. The method by which disembarkation and embarkation takes place at Cutch Mandvi Port is as follows:—

A number of passenger boats licensed by the Cutch Mandvi authorities come alongside the ship and disembarkation takes place by means of accommodation ladders of the ship. The luggage is put first into the Passenger boats by coolies and boatmen and then passengers disembarking descend the ladders assisted by coolies and boatmen under the supervision of the Cutch State Police. Passengers embarking ascend the accommodation ladders from boats likewise assisted and then their luggage is carried on board by coolies.

CONGESTION UNAVOIDABLE.

On this particular occasion there were about 15 to 20 boats alongside the vessel. Some of them were empty and had come alongside to disembark the 547 passengers, while a few had brought the 74 Karachi passengers and their luggage. The Chief Officer was around the decks supervising the general disembarkation and the discharge of cargo and the 4th Officer was on the Bridge along with me. A considerable number of passengers had got away from the ship and there was still a considerable number of passengers to disembark. Disembarkation took place almost entirely on the star-board side of the vessel being the lee side, which was very much congested by the number of passenger boats alongside. This congestion is unavoidable as all boats must be made fast on arrival alongside the ship or otherwise they would be carried away by the strong tide and would be unable to remake the vessel again for hours.

WHY LIFE BOATS NOT LOWERED.

At about 4-45 p.m. on 4th May 1926 while I was on the Bridge having a general look round, the Chief Officer came up and stated to me that an accident had taken place and that a boat with passengers and baggage that had cast off from the vessel and was on its way for the shore had capsized astern; that on his way to the Bridge he had had one of the passenger boats cast off for rescue and that two other boats had already gone to the assistance of the capsized boat. On coming into view I saw that they had evidently finished picking up the people in the water in the vicinity. The third boat was proceeding to the scene of the accident and I myself observed one man swimming in the water clinging to a box a little way from the first two boats who was picked up by the third boat. I then saw the boats commence to pick up baggage floating in the water from which I inferred that no other person was to be seen on the surface by the boatmen.

I further say that to lower any of the ship's boats was then quite impracticable. The Port side being the weather side, accidents would almost have bound to occur in trying to put the boats into water from it and in any case would have taken some considerable time. The starboard side on account of disembarkation proceeding was congested with passenger boats alongside and disembarkation would have had to cease which also would have taken some considerable time as orders for stopping disembarkation would have had to be given and the boats cast adrift.

THROWING OF LIFE BUOYS.

As regards the throwing over of the life buoys, these were available for anyone who might have seen the accident occur to throw overboard at the time. I gave no orders for them to be thrown, because in my opinion too much time had elapsed and the vicinity of the wreckage was too far away from the ship for a life buoy to have reached anywhere near them as the boat sank or capsized some distance astern of the vessel. In any event life buoys would not have been of any service. They would not have reached persons in the water who would be carried away by the current as quickly as the life belts were carried towards them. On the other hand, I think it would have added considerably to the agony endured by any passenger in the water to have a life buoy following him and be unable on account of the current to reach it.

I remember that about this time two Indian gentlemen came to me on the Bridge in a very excited way and requested me to heave up the anchor and turn the ship round to try and save the passengers. This was absolutely impossible because of disembarkation going on, and had I eventually managed to overcome this difficulty and proceeded towards the vicinity in which the wreck was drifting this would have probably put the vessel ashore.

NO ALARMS GIVEN.

I did not give any alarms as there was no excess of panic amongst the passengers or the crew and in order to avoid any such panic which would have had very disastrous effect while disembarkation was still proceeding.

I, however, arranged immediately for the Agents Mail Life Boat to leave and to go in the direction of the accident to render any further assistance possible.

At 5-30 p.m. on that day disembarkation was completed and having no more communication with the shore I left Cutch-Mandvi after sending a letter to the Agents by the last boat to leave the ship asking him to make enquiries into the matters, particularly of the passengers who had been picked up from the boat which had capsized.

I arrived at Karachi on Wednesday, the 5th May, 1926, and reported what had happened by letter to the Company's Agents there.

On Thursday, the 6th May, 1926, I set out on my return voyage to Bombay via Cutch-Mandvi, Dwarka and Porebunder. I reached Porebunder on the evening of 7th May and thereafter I became ill and had to lie up having been indisposed for about a week. On the 8th May, 1926, I was feeling so unwell that I seriously contemplated requisitioning a Pilot to take the vessel into Bombay although I myself am a duly qualified Pilot. I ultimately however decided to carry on and brought the vessel safely into Port.

I say that I did everything that was possible and within my power and judgment in connection with the accident and I deny any and all of the charges made against me in the complaint, which are absolutely untrue. I would add that there has been a departmental enquiry into what happened and that I have been completely exonerated.

COMPLAINT AGAINST SANGLI PRESIDENT.

POONA, June 11.

Some members of the Sangli Municipality viz. Messrs. Chaphakhane, Athavale, Godbole and Kedekar had applied to the Chief of Sangli for sanction to prosecute Mr. V. K. Mainkar, the Municipal President, for certain alleged offences under Section 409 Indian Penal Code. The Chief Saheb has just passed orders rejecting the application in question holding that it does not appear that the element of dishonesty alleged to be involved in the offence complained of exists in the case.—A. P.

MARBLE & TILES

PONZONO HEXEGONAL TILES

Available in large quantities

RAVAL & CO.,

13, Bank Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

MACHINE TOOLS for WORKSHOPS

SUCH AS

Lathes, Drills, Planning, Punching, Shearing, Milling Machines, Blowers, Twist Drills, etc.

DELIVERY FROM STOCK

BATLIBOI & Co.,

MACHINERY MERCHANTS,

Forbes Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE

Offers best training in Accounting, Banking, Company Management and Secretarial Work and Theory and Practice of Commerce.

Best staff, individual attention, fee moderate and payable by instalments.

Send for Prospectus at Yusuf Buildings Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

You are invited to make thorough inquiries before joining.

Enrolments for 1927.

Exams now proceeding.

JUST OUT

"IN THE CLUTCH OF THE DEVIL,"

(An original Drama in Five Acts)

By Mr. A. S. P. AYYAR,

M. A. (Oxon), I. C. S.

A Thrilling Social Drama!

Most Interesting! Rupee ONE. Excellent Opinions!

Apply to

RAMCHANDRA GOVIND & SON,

arnac Road, Kalbadevi, BOMBAY

TILES & MARBLES

Our quality Defy Competition

SAJAN & CO.

6 Custom House Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOR

ANAEMIA,

Paludism, Tuberculosis, General Weakness due to Overwork, Pregnancy, Accouchement or After Effects of Influenza, Malaria Fever, Accidents, Operations etc.,

THE ONLY REMEDY FOR RADICAL CURE IS

HEMOSTYL

The Wonderful Serum recently discovered by Dr. ROUSSEL of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

Incomparably more active than any other Haemoglobin Preparation in market.

RESULTS CERTAIN.

SYRUP in 10 oz. Bottles.
SERUM in Ampoules 10 c.c

From all Chemists.

SOLE AGENTS:
KAHN & KAHN,
Jehangir Wadia Buildings
Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Branches:—
CALCUTTA, DELHI & KARACHI.

RUSTOMJI N. BAPASOLA

Head Office:—Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY. Branch at Calcutta. Agencies all throughout India.

SPECIALIZING IN

Ship Stores, Industrial Machinery, Cotton and Woollen Mill Stores, Sizing Materials and Heavy Chemicals such as Zinc Chloride, Magnesium Chloride, Epsom Salt, Glauber Salt, Sizing Soap, Marseille Soap, Vegetable Tallow, etc.

Prices and Particulars obtainable on application. 4

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE.

THE EXCEPTIONAL SUCCESS universally acknowledged for Davar's College men in various departments of Commerce as MERCHANTS, BANK OFFICERS, COMPANY SECRETARIES, ACCOUNTANTS AND AUDITORS all over India and outside is due to practical and scientific training carefully imparted with a view both to ensure success in life as well as in Examinations.

Judged from purely examination and standard also the College superiority is unrivalled. For the SPECIALISED BANKING (C.A.I.B.) and SPECIALISED SECRETARIAL WORK (F.I.S.A.), so far it is the only Institution in India whose students hold the Diplomas; in G.D.A. THIRTY-THREE PASSED in the last results WITH FOUR HONOURS; in 1924 20 passed (no honours declared) and in 1923 23 passed with ONE HONOUR out of two in India. Of all the successful G.D.A. affiliated College men in India (five Institutions) 52 per cent. are Davar's College men. In London Chamber Examination the GOLD MEDAL, the ROTHSCHILD PRIZE, etc., were won besides largest number of certificates and honours in largest numbers of subjects.

ENROL IMMEDIATELY FOR THE NEW SESSION.

Prospectus on Application.

GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo St.

The Bombay Chronicle.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1926.

THE MILL INDUSTRY ENQUIRY.

This journal was the first to announce that the Bombay Mill-owners' Association, as a result of their correspondence with the Government of India, had agreed that the Tariff Board should enquire into the causes of the present depression in the textile industry and suggest measures for its protection. Futile and amusing efforts were made in certain quarters to contradict this fact. Now, at last the Government of India have published the correspondence passed between them and the Mill-owners' Association as well as a resolution appointing a special Tariff Board to enquire into the condition of the cotton industry. We congratulate the Mill-owners' Association on their decision to accept this enquiry. Our only regret is that the decision has been taken several months too late. During the last strike or rather lock-out we repeatedly urged the mill-owners to ask for and accept a comprehensive enquiry. But at the time other counsels prevailed with the mill-owners who seemed to be obsessed with the unwise and cruel notion that only a reduction in the wages of the workers would remove their difficulties. During the strike there seemed to be an unholy alliance between the Government, who refused even to suspend the excise duty, and the mill-owners who refused an enquiry. The heroic sufferings of the workers at last compelled Government to abandon their callous attitude and they suspended the hated excise duty which has now been abolished altogether. It was not, however, long before the mill-owners realised the wisdom and urgency of the step that had been suggested by us and on behalf of the workers by their spokesmen, —namely, the acceptance of a comprehensive enquiry into the industry with a view to its being placed into a position of secure prosperity.

The removal of excise duty, imperative as it was, has not been found to be sufficient. For, besides it there are other causes of the depression of the cotton industry of which the unfair Japanese competition and the mischievous currency policy of the Government of India are the most important. While the Mill-owners' Association have rightly emphasised the disastrous effects of Japanese competition they seem, for reasons best known to themselves, to be anxious to avoid giving offence to Sir Basil Blackett and his colleagues by refusing to denounce the no less disastrous effects of the former's currency and exchange policy on the stability and progress of the cotton as well as other industries. The Government have not been slow to take advantage of this strange silence of the Mill-owners' Association and the terms of reference of the enquiry now instituted ignore the reaction of the currency and exchange manipulations on the industry. Apart from this ommisin, the terms are sufficiently wide and exhaustive. For the special Tariff Board is asked "(1) to investigate the condition of the cotton textile industry in India with special reference to the industry in Bombay and Ahmedabad! (2) to examine the causes of the depression in the industry and to report whether they are of a temporary or of a permanent character; (3) in particular, to consider whether, and if so, to what extent, the depression is due to the competition of other countries in home and export trade; (4) to report whether, having regard to the fact that the industry has long been firmly established in India and to the interests of the consumer and to all other interests affected, the industry is in need of protection and, if so, in what form, and for what period, protection should be given; and (5) to make any other recommedations that are germane to the subject." But the Government of India would not have been true to themselves if they had not taken away with one hand what they, had given with the other. While, they have made the terms of reference exhaustive enough, the composition of the Board is such as to confirm the suspicion that the net result of the Board's labours, so far as the interests of the industry and of the country as a whole are concerned, will be nil. The enquiry, constituted as it is, may conceivably register a pre-determined decision to entangle India into the coils of imperial preference which she does not want and will not have. Even the fact that Mr. Noyce is a hardened committee-man cannot reconcile Indian public opinion to the refusal to entrust the task of guiding the deliberations of this Board to a non-official Indian equipped with the requisite qualifications by reason of his knowledge of the conditions of the industry and commanding the confidence of the people—and there are many such Indians—in preference to an official who cannot be expected to bring to bear an impartial and disinterested attitude of mind in the examination of a problem which is vitally influenced by the policy and actions of the Government. The inglorious record of Pandit Hari Kishan Kaul as regards the Lee Loot does not inspire the hope that the interests of the public will be in safe keeping in his hands. Mr. Subba Rao is a dark horse. We welcome the desire of the Government to enlist the services of an economist in this enquiry, but if they had set about in the proper manner to give effect to their desire they would have found men better qualified for the purpose not far from the place which will be the Headquarters of the Board.

The personnel of the Board is unsatisfactory on other grounds also. It does not contain men who can represent the interests of the industry and of the workers. The absence of a representative of the workers is specially to be deplored. Apart from external factors, there are causes relating to the internal economy of the mill industry which have a vital bearing on its present state and to these prominent attention was drawn in these columns last year. These are the conditions in which the workers have to toil, the absence of any facilities for technical training, the slums in which they live and the excise policy of the Government which thrusts the temptation of drink in their face. These factors cannot be ignored for they react on the worker's efficiency which is a vital factor in the progress of the industry. There is no member on the Board who may confidently be expected to elicit and utilise all relevant information on these and other allied questions because not one of them has moved among the workers in Bombay and Ahmedabad, studied the conditions in which they live and work and understood their needs and difficulties.

PROGRESS OF ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. D. Ditchburn's presidential address at the recent opening sessions of the Bombay Architectural Association contains suggestions and sentiments which claim the attention of all earnestly interested in the progress of architecture. His address is distinguished not by any flight of fancy, not by any effort at clever exaggeration, but by a dispassionate and clear examination of the situation, as he sees it. His reference, for instance, to the "hideous erections", which disfigure the streets in this city is really a mild description of these architectural horrors. He tersely sums up the interest in architecture taken by the citizen at present when he says: "Men traverse the streets for the whole period of their lifetime and most of them, I am quite sure, cannot describe even remotely what their office or dwelling looks like. Their knowledge covers the fact that it has openings for ingress and egress and light and air, but beyond these essentials their interest usually is but a small one." His suggestions for increased facilities for study, for architectural libraries, and collection of drawings of important architectural buildings in the country are, again, of great value to those who are working for the rejuvenescence of Indian architecture. His warning to students and practitioners desirous of exploring the artistic potentialities of Indian designs and conceptions in architectuure, is timely. He warns them "not to keep those sketches and drawings in a portfolio and then occasionally turn over the pages to find details for his modern designs whenever occasion arises, grafting on motifs from one structure and details from another." A conglomerate mass from their portfolio will, he adds, "undoubtedly be a revival of Indian architectural features, but unless complete harmony is achieved, the result would be a hideous conception." His desire for co-operation from all artists and his suggestion for a revival of the practice and employment by architects of the mural decorations and paintings suggested and inspired by past artistic achievements should evoke response from every quarter. His appeal for greater cohesion and unity in the architectural profession in this country is an appeal long over due.

Mr. Ditchburn's estimate of the work done by the Association is, however, inadequate and incomplete. He appears to think of a position for the Association that can hardly appeal to those who have been aspiring for unfettered development of Indian architecture. His suggestion for compulsory registration and for an Institute on the analogy of the Royal Institute in London can only command nominal approval until the time the Association decides its place as an independent Indian institution. It is clear from the manner in which Mr. Ditchburn has addressed the Association that his reverence for the Royal Institute of British Architects has coloured, if not dominated, his vision. The Royal Institute of British Architects has, it is true, tremendous influence over British architects. The homogeneity, more or less, in aspirations, traditions, achievements, climatic and social conditions has made possible the career which has given the Institute its prestige. It should be realised, however, that the instruction in architecture controlled by the Institute has been found to be defective. The recent discussions, elaborate enquiries and investigations, some of them conducted by the Institute itself, are evidence of this defect. The influence of the Institute over architectural practice, has not, moreover kept pace with the "professional status" of its members. So that, its influence and prestige have meant in actual practice for the "profession" a guarantee not so much of a continued reform in the quality or standards of architecture as of a regulated scale of fees and commissions. However that may be, it is only commonsense to suggest that the conventions of the British Institute cannot be applied much less imposed on a country whose climatic and social conditions and architectural traditions and achievements differ radically from those over which the Institute exercises its influence and guidance. The Bombay Architectural Association can justify its existence only as an independent Indian institution, not as a subsidiary branch of the Royal Institute of British Architects. The concessions afforded by the Institute for local examinations are, at the most, an additional facility, not a substitute for the guidance expected from the Association. It would have been better, therefore, if Mr. Ditchburn had, instead of the undue prominence he has given in his address to R. I. B. A. examination and affiliation, offered us helpful suggestions about architectural problems which touch us more intimately. For, it is these, not the borrowed moral support or prestige of an outside institution, that will decide the future place and prestige of the Bombay Architectural Association.

Mr. Ditchburn knows or ought to know the moral of the struggle which preceded the amalgamation of the Society of Architects and the Royal Institute of British Architects. Even now the prospects of compulsory registration appear, if we are to judge by the opinions expressed in British journals, not as rosy as Mr. Ditchburn seems to imagine. He will, therefore, we may feel assured, understand the necessity for the precaution against conventions and ideas of standardisation from abroad inapplicable to the conditions in this country. We hope, therefore, Mr. Ditchburn and his friends, who direct the destiny of the Bombay Architectural Association, will make more determined efforts than they have made hitherto to grasp the magnitude of their responsibilities to the coming generation of the architects in this country and will, during the forthcoming Special Sessions of the Association, concentrate their thoughts and efforts on architectural problems peculiar to this country in a manner that will attract the sympathy and inspire the confidence of all those working for a free and secure future for Indian architecture.

OUR MILLS & THEIR DEFECTS.

A MILL-OWNER'S VIEW.

(BY "A BLACK SHEEP.")

I.

Besides being Directors in many concerns—and there are people whose income is large from Directors' fees alone—the mill-owners with a few exceptions are engaged in other trades such as insurance agencies, mill stores, banking, cotton and seeds, etc. When they are dealing in mill stores and cotton most of their requirements for their mills are bought from their shops; not only that, but in many cases caste people and relatives are helped to open mill stores business and all business in this line goes to them. What happens in this case? Fancy prices are asked and paid for; quality of goods is no concern. Tenders are not invited and if invited mill-owners' own shops or their relatives can put in lowest tender and get the order, but in this case even the lowest price is perhaps the highest. Scarcely any mill carries out chemical and other tests for various stores required. Mostly they go by the "Brands" and brands now-a-days have no standards. The management being, in many cases, what it is, a store dealer has not the least difficulty in passing to the mills the lowest quality of goods. In some mills managers store-keeps, spinning and weaving masters, dyers and engineers get a monthly bonus from dealers who have then no fear of their goods being "Not passed". I shall go a bit further and say that I have seen dyers emptying whole drums of colours and chemicals into the gutters in order that fresh indents may be placed and their commission increased. This practice is often followed in the case of goods bought by mill-owners against the wish of the "Masters". To prove that the consumption of such goods is heavy they do not hesitate to let the material flow down the drains. It will be interesting to know what a big quality of stores is wasted—adding this to the expenses. How can the mill agents sitting at their desks in their offices in the Fort or airing on the Hills know these things?

A similar practice is adopted by cotton waste dealers. Waste clerks in many mills are often richer than the managers. Higher grades of wastes are smuggled out as lower, good cotton getting mixed with waste or often cotton itself passes out as waste. Single consignments of goods—cotton stores or fuel—can enter the compound once but can very easily be invoiced and paid for twice!

Illegal Commissions.

Many mills-owners in Ahmedabad and other places in Gujarat reserve to themselves commissions or brokerage on the purchases of cotton and sales of yarn and cloth and on deposits or loans obtained for the mill. This commission and brokerage are in addition to those allowed to bona-fide brokers or commission agents and are surely illegal [illegible] can be saved. It will, therefore, be seen how the practices followed in the mills add to the cost of production.

The mill stores required are almost all of them imported from foreign countries. Therefore the cost of these articles to the Indian mills is very high. That is not so in England and Japan. As these articles are not made locally a big stock has got to be kept on hand and in case the stocks get exhausted machinery must be kept waiting Articles exported from England and Japan are, of course, much inferior in quality to those used there. Besides the cost price, freight, insurance, heavy import duties, speculation, and cornering make articles very dear. In the mill stores I include parts of machinery called usually "spare parts."

Raw materials.—It is well known that Indian cotton is very inferior in quality. It is a general practice in our mills to tax this cotton to its highest spinning capacity. The result is weak yarns, more waste and less production, overhead running charges remaining the same. Whereas in other countries Indian cotton is scarcely considered to be capable of spinning finer than 16's from the best variety, we spin 30's and 40's under conditions not at all favourable. How can our 40's compete with the Japanese in our own markets? Japan can get American cotton easily and cheaply from America and with a lower cost of production can undersell us. Better yarn makes better cloth, superior finish and workmanship and less cost of production certainly make Japanese cloth cheaper than ours.

Lack of Standardisation.

We lack standardisation or specialisation. It is better and cheaper to do one thing and stick to it. Our ambition is to spin from 2's to 60's on the same spinning plant and weave tent or sail cloths and muslins on the same looms. Not only that but we see mills manufacturing all these things at a time. In Ahmedabad the mills have looms to weave cloths from 16 in. to 72 in. wide a few of all widths. Standard qualities can never be expected not only because various machinery is there but there is no standard for cotton used. Standard quality of cotton can not be had because all cotton ginned is ginned under a system that is highly objectionable. In the buying of cotton spinners have no voice. Agents buy this and order the spinner to spin a certain count. How can he do it? He has, therefore, to go "heavier," show false counts on the books to please the agents. The quality of cotton now grown has much depreciated. As I have said this is more due to careless ginning than to bad farming, speculation being responsible for the former.

What do you think of a ginning factory in the Navsari district ginning best Surat mixed with Khandesh cotton? What can be the quality of cotton grown from seeds sold out from this factory? Such a cotton is sold and bought as Surat and the mill-owner must spin a finer count because it is the best Surat he has bought at a price higher than others. There was a time before the war when Surat-Navsari cotton was quite suitable for spinning 24's warp. Now we can scarcely spin 20's out of it.

(To Be Continued).

SACRED HILLS OF SHATRUNJAYA

JAINS AND PALITANA DURBAR.

(BY M. J. MEHTA, BAR-AT-LAW.)

III.

The Thakore Saheb of Palitana agreed to receive and the Jain community to pay, a fixed annual sum of Rs. 15,000 in consideration of which the Palitana Durbar agreed that no further dues or pilgrim taxes of any kind will be levied from the Jains. This inclusive sum of Rs. 15,000 will be due on the 1st of April of each successive year. The agreement was to last for forty years from the 1st April 1886.

After the expiration of these forty years, either party will be at liberty to ask for a modification of the fixed annual sum, and it will rest with the British Government, after considering the respective argument of the contending parties, to grant or to withold modification.

In forwarding the agreement of 1886 for ratification by Government, Col. Watson points out in paragraph 4 the purpose for which the authority was reserved to the British Government to grant or withhold modification of the fixed annual sum. He said: "As Government may possibly be unwilling to hereafter allow any enhancement of the sum now fixed, the power of making any modification in this fixed annual sums has been solely vested in the British Government.

Col. Watson's opinion that it was not desirable to allow any enhancement of the sum fixed, was evidently prompted by the view that the "Rakhopa" payment was in fact merely in the nature of remuneration for services rendered in the way of protection to the persons and property of the pilgrims visiting the hill. The quantum of such remuneration can have relation only to the expenses necessary to be incurred for such protection; and as the security of persons and property in Kathiawar was assured by and under the present paramount Power of the British Government; while the facilities of Railway travelling right upto Palitana had radically modified the burden of keeping watch, the expenditure incurred by the Durbar for protection of the pilgrims had become merely nominal.

Forty Years Truce.

The procedure adopted in bringing about the agreement of 1886 and making the ratification of Government necessary for its finality and validity and the absolute powers reserved to Government to grant or withhold modification of the fixed annual sum after considering the respective arguments of the contending parties, entirely negative the present claim put forward by the Durbar that it has the sovereign right to levy payment from the pilgrims as a matter of internal taxation for revenue purposes. Col. Watson's opinion is clear, beyond the possibility of misunderstanding, when he declares that even the tax for sanitary purposes is not to be regarded as a kind of personal income for the Durbar but is to be wholly reserved for the purpose for which it is levied and for that purpose only.

The proceedings of 1886 clearly establish that the method and quantum of the levy of the Rakhopa money was to be determined only by the agreement of parties with the ratification of the British Government; and any alteration of the amount of the payment could only be made if permitted by the British Government. The matter was treated not as one between the Palitana Durbar and its subjects, but was considered as a question arising out of contractual relations between two parties, the Palitana Durbar and the Jain community, a large body of whom are British subjects; and protection of whose rights and vested interests in the Shatrunjaya Hill is and must be the special care of the British Government.

The Central Feature.

The central feature of the arrangement of 1886 is that it firmly established for all time the position that there was to be only a fixed annual sum Rs. 15,000 to be paid by the Jain community to the Palitana Durbar for 40 years; and thereafter such higher or lower figure as the British Government might fix. It further recognised and established the fact that in the event of any modification of this fixed annual sum becoming necessary, the British Government was to be the supreme deciding authority to whom the contending parties namely, the Durbar and the Jain community of India were entitled to approach direct in the matter.

The quantum and method of this Rakhopa payment have been invariably regulated by agreements between the parties with the ratification and sanction of the British Government or by direct orders of the British Government in that behalf.

In their own financial system the British Government in India have set their face sternly against any kind of a Poll Tax, being but too keenly aware of the havoc and horrors of such mischievous levy. They have realised by bitter experience, even in such cases as we are here discussing that any recovery of the Rakhopa payment by means of a Poll Tax on every pilgrim was bound to lead to considerable annoyance and inconvenience to the pilgrims, and to create innumerable occasions of frictions between the two parties which cannot but result in acrimonious accusations against each other. They, therefore insisted upon the parties coming to an agreement, with a definite fixed lump sum payment every year in full discharge of all claims. In 1820 the sum of Rs. 4,000 was deemed to be sufficient. Forty years later, it was increased to Rs. 10,000 (1863) and in 1886 the same was fixed at Rs. 15,000 for a period of 40 years. The levy from the pilgrims direct, which was taken up by the Agency in 1881 as a provisional or experimental measure, was the result of very exceptional circumstances, and was discarded by the agreement of 1886.

(To be Continued.)

Notes of the Day.

Panditji's Warning.

Pandit Motilal's message to the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee is both opportune and appropriate. In a feeling but firm manner he has warned the Bengal leaders of their grave responsibility of guiding and not being guided by the masses, proverbially susceptible to the impulses and passions of the moment. It is unfortunate that a highly controversial meeting is being held at a time when the passions roused by the recent happenings in Calcutta have not subsided. And yet such a meeting, so ill-timed, seriously contemplates scrapping what is not inappropriately called the late Deshbandhu's last testament. We had thought that Congressmen in Bengal, so passionately devoted, to the memory of their late leader would not have dared, as Panditji puts it, "to celebrate the first anniversary of Deshbandhu's death by undoing his life-work." The least that they now owe to their departed leader and his successor is to give heed to the latter's appeal and postpone the final decision on the Pact. We are not so enamoured of the Pact as to regard it as immutable. But we prize the plighted word. And it does not mean harmony to the country if one communnity wantonly tears to pieces a solemn pledge made with another under the guidance of a common leader. That is not the way of reassuring the minorities in the country, who were already full of distrust and misgivings about their rights under Swaraj. If the Pact at all needs to be amended, it should be as part of a more comprehensive one for the whole country and with the approval of both the communities concerned. The proper place and occasion for such a revision is, as Panditji ponts out, the next Congress session. We fervently hope the two communities will do nothing meanwhile likely further to embitter their mutual relations.

Misplaced Enthusiasm.

It will come as a great surprise to his countrymen to learn that Rabindranath Tagore has changed his opinion about Mussolini and Fascism. A special cable to the "Statesman" says that he has certified the founder of Fascism as a great man. He has even ventured to add that Fascism is assured a place in history. The great Indian poet may have reason to be satisfied with the honour and courtesy shown to him by the Italian Dictator, but it does not harmonise with the outlook on life and its problems which we have learnt to associate with him that he should suffer such a quick change in opinion and declare his admiration for the living embodiment of brute force and for a policy which thrives only by ruthlessly and brutally exterminating all opposition. The poet's conversion is, perhaps, not yet complete. He happens to remark that no good can result from the extension of Fascism outside Italy. This is a very intriguing statement. Does our poet think that the unfortunate Italians are the only people who should be deprived of the elementary right of individual freedom of opinion and speech while the rest of the world, which has not yet learnt fortunately to tolerate Mussolinis, escapes the peril of Fascism? This is, indeed, hard on the Italians.

Vernaculars in Colleges.

We are glad the Senate has at last given to the vernaculars the same status as to the classical languages from the Matriculation stage right up to the M.A. A significant feature of the debate in the Senate meeting on Saturday was that not one speaker objected to the claims of the vernaculars, the only point of controversy being whether both vernaculars and classical languages should be compulsory subjects or either of the two. Some urged that both should be compulsory subjects. They feared that the recognition of the vernaculars, as an alternative to classical languages, would throw the latter quite into the back-ground to the detriment of the vernaculars themselves. But the majority thought the study of both the languages in addition to English would make the course too literary and also entail an undue strain on the students. We think that the decision of the Senate is the best in the circumstances. It is also in a line with the practice approved by most other Universities in India. None could take exception to the option between the vernacular and the classical language in colleges, as in higher education specialisation should be the rule. As regards the danger of the classical languages being neglected, it is partly obviated by these alone being recognised for the B.A. Honours course. The University should also take care not to frighten away school students from the classical languages by demanding an unduly high standard in these languages which are comparatively much harder to study than the mother tongue.

Ill-Advised and Reactionary.

In any case, the zeal for modern languages and modern subjects in general, with which we are in entire sympathy, should not be carried so far as to cut at the very roots of Indian culture. In this connection we would take strong exception to the proposal of Dr. Viegas to rescind the resolution already passed by the Senate only last year to institute a Faculty of Oriental Learning. While, on the one hand, the University finds it necessary to remove the classical languages from the list of compulsory subjects it incurs, on the other, an added responsibility to make the optional study of Oriental culture as popular and efficient as possible. We trust the Senate will realise its responsibility in the matter, show respect for its past traditions and its own resolutions and will put its foot down on Dr. Viegas' ill-advised and reactionary resolution.

PERSIAN CABINET

THE PERSONNEL

M. MAMELEK TO BE PREMIER

LONDON, June 13.

Teheran.—The Cabinet, which will be introduced to the Shah to-day, consists of the following:—

Mastofiol Mamelek, Premier and Minister for Home Affairs.

Forooghi (Premier in the last Cabinet), Minister for War.

Nasired Dowleh, Minister of Education.

Mooshirazam Atabeki, Minister for Posts and Telegraphs.

Vosoughed Dowleh, Minister of Finance.

Mokhberes Saltaneh, Minister of Public Works.

Mansoores Saltaneh, Minister of Justice (Acting).

The portfolio of Foreign Affairs has been offered by a wire to Taghizadeh, who is on his way to America to represent Persia at the Philadelphia Exhibition.—Reuter.

A PREPOSTEROUS CLAIM

M. BRIAND'S SELF-COMPLACENCY

LONDON, June 12.

Paris.—In the Chamber to-day in the course of the Moroccan Debate, M. Briand declared that there was no reason for summoning an international conference to settle the status of the Riff, adding that the treaties had conferred the protectorate on France and Spain who had collaborated to defend the work of civilisation there. They had now obtained peace and nothing justified international conference.—Reuter.

THE WORLD TEACHER.

MR. KRISHNAMURTI ELECTED.

LONDON, June 12.

The Convention of the Theosophical Society held at Queen's Hall accepted by 600 votes to 3 Mr. Krishnamurti as the world teacher.—Reuter.

20,000-YEAR OLD HUMAN SKULL.

GIRL STUDENT'S FIND.

LONDON, June 12.

Gibraltar:—Miss Garrod, a student of the Institute Paleontologie Humane Paris of the Oxford University, has discovered the frontal bone and other portions of a human skull belonging to a youth embedded in a very hard tufa with typical mousterian implements, lying under twelve feet deposit containing similar implements. The skull is of the same age and type as the Gibraltar Skull discovered at the Forbes Quarry in 1840, and is estimated to be not less than 20,000 years old.—Reuter's Special.

NAVY ARMY SERVICES.

PLEA FOR AMALGAMATION

LONDON, June 11.

The report drawn up in January 1923 by a Committee on the amalgamation of the services common to the navy, army, and air force is issued as blue book. The Committee was appointed for the purpose of making definite proposals for amalgamating as far as possible of common services such as intelligence, supply, transport, education and medical chaplains.

The report says. "We are of opinion that the amalgamation of the common services would only be practicable if it formed a part of comprehensive scheme of recognisation providing for the establishment of the Ministry to control the defence force in which the identity of navy, army and air force was merged. As far as we are aware such a revolutionary idea as merging has never been contemplated."

The report urges a closer co-operation between the three departments in all matters of common interest but generally declares that the amalgamation of services abovementioned is inadvisable in the present circumstances.—Reuter's Special.

CABLE ITEM

A Moscow message says:—Airman D'Oisy, who is flying to Tokio via Russia, and Siberia, arrived there from Warsaw, on Saturday.

It is understood that arrangements are being made for the teaching of Bengali in Calcutta Madrasa where hitherto Urdu has been taught to Mahomedan students.

ALLEGATION OF SOVIET GOVT. AID

DENIAL OF T. U. CONGRESS

PROTEST AGAINST MISREPRESENTATION.

LONDON, June 12.

In connection with the British Note to Moscow, with regard to the Soviet's offer of money to the Trade Union Congress, during the general strike, the Trade Union Congress has sent a letter to Mr. Baldwin denying that it ever received money from the Soviet Government, and strongly protesting "against the attempt to misrepresent efforts of the Russian Trade Unionists to help the British workers to pursue their legitimate trade union activities, and to use them in such a way as to seriously endanger the relationship between His Majesty's Government and the Union of the Socialist Soviet Republics."—Reuter.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN BRITAIN

COTTON MILLS CLOSE DOWN

DEVELOPMENTS IN RUSSIAN MONEY AFFAIR.

LONDON, June 13.

While the creeping paralysis owing to the coal stoppage continues to spread, as exemplified in the closing down of a score of Oldham cotton mills, a hopeful feature is the fact that some miners have returned to work, notably in Warwickshire, where 900 have resumed work.

Meanwhile, the Government's protest to Moscow against the Soviet's offering the Trade Union Congress money during the general strike is agitating the British labourites. Mr. Robert Williams, chairman of the executive of the National Labour Party in a statement spoke of the possibility of serious developments, and declared that the money received since the general strike came from the Russian Trade Unions on purely humanitarian grounds. He pointed out that no objection was made to the contributions of other trade union's.—Reuter's Special.

NO MONETARY SUPPORT FROM RUSSIA

SOVIET GOVERNMENT'S REPUDIATION

LONDON, June 11.

Acting Charge D'Affaires of the Soviet Embassy has issued a statement denying the Home Secretary's declaration in the House of Commons that the Soviet Government sent money to Britain to support the general strike.—Reuter.

"HASN'T UPSET ME"

SIR T. SAPRU ON HIS OWN REMEDY

ALLAHABAD, June 12.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru writing to the "Pioneer" replying to the criticisms on his suggestin for disenfranchisement of the electors in connection with the communal riots says:—

"The fact that my suggestion has been described as novel or fantastic or autocratic has not in the least upse me or shaken my confidence in the soundness of my suggestion. That my suggestion is a drastic one, I myself conceded but it seems to me there are occasions when drastic steps have to be taken and when they are taken in time they save many more which which cause greater bitterness afterwards. I maintain that is one of those occasions. In your leading article of to-day courteously refer to me and say that it must be with a feeling of despair that in common with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Sen Gupta, I see the political atmosphere thickly infected with a communal miasma. This is, I admit, true so far at any rate as I am concerned."

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru then goes on to deal in detail with the merits of the criticism against his suggestion. He writes: "I feel that once my suggestion is accepted the intriguing and the evil-disposed who thrive politically by playing upon popular fanaticism and also the rank and file, will think not twice but several times before they play with public peace.

"PRACTICAL POLITICS."

Lastly there is your question to be answered. What chance is there for such a bill? You appeal to my experience of the Assembly. The Assembly in which I sat was official and no longer exists but Pandit Motilal Nehru whose support of my suggestion I value, and who certainly cannot be charged with harbouring anti-democratic idea, says that the Swarajist members of the present Assembly will support such legislation. I take it to be a great advance toward practical politics but even if such legislation is thrown out, I think the constitution amply provides for dealing with such a result."

WHAT TROUBLES SIR TEJ BAHADUR.

Sir T. B. Sapru concludes:—"The real point is and I say so because one gathers it from what appears in the press from what transpires on public platforms and from what is said with greater stress and freedom in private talk that the dominant theory at present is let us have it out. Have it out with whom and for what purpose and how? These are questions which I frankly confess trouble me and fill me with despair as to our future.—A. P.

IN THE MELTING POT.

CONGRESS. POLITICS IN BENGAL.

MR. GOSWAMI ON THE "HIDDEN HAND."

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Great interest centres round to-day's meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee meeting which is expected to be a stormy one. Local papers have come out with leaders on the subject. The "Forward" appeals in the name of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das not to undo his work by rescinding the Bengal Pact and characterises the agitation against it as a work of the "third party."

All papers expect the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee to rise above mob mentality and to decide upon the creation of a suitable environment where they can truly serve their country.—Free Press.

IN MELTING POT.

BENGAL CONGRESS POLITICS.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee assembled at 3 p.m. to-day with about 250 delegates. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the president of the National Congress was present.

The question as to whether the meeting held at Krishnanagar under the presidentship of Mr. J. Chowdry subsequent to the breaking up of the recent session of the Bengal Provincial Conference which had met under the presidentship of Mr. B. N. Sasmal, was valid, is the subject under discussion. Although the meeting has not yet come to a decision, it looks as though the majority is in favour of keeping the question in abeyance. The meeting is proceeding.—Free Press.

THE HIDDEN HAND.

MR. GOSWAMI ON GOVERNMENT'S INACTION.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

Shillong.—Mr. T. C. Goswami, M.L.A., interviewed by the Associated Press on the eve of the meeting of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee in Calcutta referring to the much discussed Hindu-Muslim Pact, said:—

INACTION OF BENGAL GOVT.

"The Pact was not expected to put a stop to the riots which are instable, so long as the third party is present, nor can you expect the third party to settle our differences. Ponder over the events of the last Calcutta riots and you will get a perspective view of how the three parties stood in relation to one another. You will realise better than you have hitherto done the significance of every action and especially of the inaction of the Government of Bengal.

THE PACT AND ITS TRUE SIGNIFICANCE.

Then do not forget that the Pact was to come into effect when we have some sort of self-Government. If this Pact is not satisfactory there is time enough, when the animosities have subsided, to think of a better settlement. Meanwhile outrages and acts of vandalism must be treated firmly whether the offenders be Muslim or Hindus. The Mahomedan or Hindu 'goonda" does not incriminate whole community.

Then our election programme must be set forth in clear terms. I think it ought to be unthinkable for Congressmen to accept offices under the present form of Government, but we ought also to state that certain offices may be taken. If there is settlement with the Government along certain lines, which ought to be clearly thought out, and for which Mr. Das' suggestions are an invaluable guide, we ought further to tell our electorates what we shall try do, if we are in a majority in the legislature and what if we are in a minority.

STRENGTHEN THE CONGRESS.

Further we must strengthen the Congress not by yielding to those who cannot possibly extricate themselves from the spell of Government House and the Secretariate but by securing active co-operation of those whom the policy of exclusion has kept waiting at the gate. Above all there is the need for perspective. Do not confound your objective by bringing in irrevalent issues. Real work can be done in many ways. There are many other ways of securing economic freedom of India, even seemingly capitalistic ways besides the "charkha" and "khaddar." It is not spectacular boycott alone that would suffice. There must be behind it varied and apparently disconnected activities of a comprehensive mind that determines their co-relation.

KEEP THE MATTER HANGING

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS MEETING.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

All the efforts to bring about a settlement on the question of Hindu-Muslim Pact between the two wings of the Swaraj Party in Bengal and to postpone the meeting for a fortnight having proved abortive the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee met this afternoon at the Indian Association Hall. Among those present were Mrs. Naidu, Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta presided.

At the outset Mr. Sen-Gupta read out a message from Pandit Motilal Nehru pleading for the postponement of the consideration of Hindu-Muslim Pact and other controversial questions.

THE RESOLUTION.

The chair then moved that in the opinion of the B. P. C. C. the meeting presided over by Mr. J. Choudhury on May 23 at Krishnagar was not a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Conference and that there should not be any further session of the Bengal Provincial Conference this year.

AMENDMENT CARRIED.

Mr. Lalit Mohan Das, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C. moved an amendment to the effect that considering the present situation in the country the legality or otherwise of the meeting in question should not be discussed at present.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.—A.P.

BENGAL PACT CONTROVERSY

CALCUTTA, June 12.

In a letter addressed to Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Miss Jyotirmayee Ganguly, member of the Committee states it is her belief that the Hindu-Moslem pact has produced much of the controversy that exists at present in the province. Communal ill-feeling, she says, would not have been so tense had the pact never been ushered into existence.—A. P.

MOTOR ACCIDENT AT HYDERABAD.

CHARGE AGAINST NIZAM'S BROTHER-IN-LAW

MADRAS, June 11.

According to the "Madras Mail's" correspondent at Secunderabad, Mirza Basheer Baig, son of Nawab Nasir Jung and brother-in-law of H. E. H. the Nizam has been charged with the offence of causing death by rash and negligent driving in connection with a motor accident which occurred in Secunderabad on the night of May 17th last in which a clerk of the Postal Department of the Nizam's Dominions was knocked down and killed.

The case will come up for hearing before the District Magistrate at Hyderabad in the Residency Court on the 18th instant.—A. P.

MRS. NAIDU IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President, Indian National Congress, arrived in Calcutta this afternoon.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

H. E. Sir Leslie Wilson arrived Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Friday, the 11th June.

EX-BEGUM OF BHOPAL

RETENTION OF SALUTES

SIMLA, June 11.

The King-Emperor has approved retention by ex-Begum of Bhopal as a personal distinction of her salutes, namely 19 guns outside the State and 21 within it.—A. P.

DESHBANDHU'S DEATH ANNIVERSARY DAY.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

The death anniversary of the late Deshbandhu C. R. Das will be celebrated throughout Bengal on July 5, on which date the annual *Shradh* ceremony takes place.—Free Press.

OLITICAL SUFFERERS' CONFERENCE

LAHORE, June 12.

The Organisation Committee of the Political Sufferers' Conference inaugurated last December at Cawnpore under the leadership of Swami Govindanand and others will meet at Lahore on 23rd June, when, it is understood, the draft constitution and programme of the work of the Conference will be discussed and appeal for funds will be issued to the public.—A.P.

The temperature of Calcutta, which has been trying for the last few days, became oppressive on Sunday last. The heat became so unbearable that horses died on the streets and many people collapsed. No fatal case of sun stroke has been reported.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION

15 MUSLIM MEMBERS RESIGN.

PROTEST AT NON-MUSLIM COUNCILLORS' ATTITUDE

CALCUTTA, June 13.

As forecasted by the Associated Press, 15 Mahomedan members of the Calcutta Corporation have resigned their seats on that body. In a jointly-signed letter, submitted to the Mayor, they explain that their action has been taken as a protest against the procedure adopted by the non-Mahomedan councillors who taking advantage of their majority have appointed a Committee to enquire into the conduct of the Mahomedan Deputy Mayor without framing any charges against him. "We feel", the signatories add, "that we can serve no purpose by remaining on the Corporation in such a helpless minority."—A. P.

STILL AT IT

BENGAL MUSLIMS & HINDU PROCESSIONS.

CALCUTTA, June 13.

A crowded meeting of Mussalmans was held in the Town Hall this evening to consider the Bengal Government communique issued on the June 5 on the question of music before mosque. Leading Mahomedan citizens took part in the proceedings.

Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi who presided, reviewed the causes which led to the recent riots in Calcutta which had their immediate origin in the single fact that a band of Arya Samaj procession did not cease playing when passing by the Dinoo Meas Mosque in Harrison Road. This one incident set the whole city ablaze. Calcutta riots had their repercussion on the rest of India because the activities of Hindu Maha Sabha were directed mainly against the Muslims and because the utterances of the prominent Hindu leaders added to the bitterness of Muslim feeling.

The speaker next referred to the Conference convened by Lord Lytton which failed to bring about any amicable settlement. The Muslim representatives at the Conference expressly dissociated themselves from any responsibility for the decision of the Government with regard to the Sikh procession and they accordingly issued an appeal to their community on the May 8.

BY CHAPTER AND VERSE.

Mr. Ghuznavi next referred to the second conference convened at the Government House on May 17 and the Central Mahomedan Association authorising him to ascertain the views of all Anjumans and influential men throughout Bengal as to the established practice about the conduct of processions and restrictions on playing of music. At this Conference the Muslim representatives took the greatest care in pointing out that obligatory congregational prayer time was continuous and all this was based on the Holy Qoran.

The speaker finally referred to Governor's action in collecting opinion from authoritative practice with regard to music before mosque which ended in the issue of the Government communique on the June 5.—A.P.

HON. MR. PATEL INTERVIEWS VICEROY.

CONVERSATIONS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

SIMLA, June 12.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, President, Legislative Assembly, who was granted an interview by Lord Irwin immediately after he landed in Bombay, had another long interview with the Viceroy yesterday. It is understood conversations have not been concluded yet.

Requested to indicate the subject matter of the conversation the Hon. Mr. Patel declined to make any statement as the conversations at the interview were strictly confidential.—A.P.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

WILL SWARAJISTS ATTEND AUTUMN SESSION

SHILLONG, June 11.

It is understood there is a remote chance of the Swarajists attending the Autumn Session of the Legislative Assembly with a view to convey their protest to the new Viceroy against the Government's attitude in not conceding their demands.

The Assam Swarajists will attend July Session of the Local Council to vote down the Taxation measure in the shape of the Assam Reassessment Bill.—A. P.

AGRA UNIVERSITY BILL

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The text of the Agra University Bill is published. The Bill places upon the affiliating University at Agra the responsibility of controlling the quality and character of teaching given in the Colleges, at present associated with the University of Allahabad and it thus aims at separating the internal or the teaching side of the Allahabad University from the external or affiliating side, by the transfer of external side from Allahabad to Agra. The Vice-Chancellor will be an honorary officer elected by the Senate. The Bill does not affect the Luknow, Benares Hindu and Aligarh Muslim Universities Acts.—A.P.

TERRIFIC CYCLONE

FORESTS DESTROYED.

THREE PERSONS KILLED.

LONDON, June 13.

Geneva.—Widespread havoc has been caused at Chaux de Fonds and its neighbourhood as a result of a cyclone in which three persons have been killed and a number of persons injured. Whole forests have been destroyed as if by artillery fire. Eighteen farms have been destroyed, quantities of cattle have been killed by falling of walls, and telegraph posts have been uprooted. Serious agricultural damage has occurred in an extensive areas.—Reuter's Special.

(Chaux de Fonds is a large industrial town in the Swiss canton of Neuchatel. It is a centre of watch-making industry, specially of gold watch cases. It boasts of being *le plus gros village de l'Europe* and has preserved some of the features of a big village).

NAIRN MOTOR CONVOY

MEETS WITH ACCIDENT

LONDON, June 13.

There was an unfortunate accident on Friday night to the Nairn Motor Mail Convoy proceeding to Bagdad. The leading car overturned near Palmyra owing to a broken spring causing the brake to jam. Deacon, Anglo-Persian Oil Company's employee, was instantaneously killed, Lieut. Hodges of the Punjab Regiment was severely shaken and the driver was bruised.—Reuter's Special.

RE-ELECTION OF MINISTERS' BILL.

LONDON, June 11.

The re-election of the Ministers' Bill removing the necessity of Ministers submitting themselves for re-election on their accepting or changing offices was read third time to-day in the House of Commons by 183 votes to 88.—Reuter's Special.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS

LONDON, June 12.

Big reduction in imports is a feature of the Board of Trades returns for May which shows that imports for the month were 81,190,000 and exports 45,765,000 showing reductions of 21,292,000 and 6,984,000 respectively compared with April.—Reuter's Special.

SIR BASIL BLACKETT.

A RUMOUR CONTRADICTED.

ALLAHABAD, June 13.

The "Pioneer" gives denial to the rumour that Sir Basil Blackett at the expiry of his term of office will become Managing Governor of the Imperial Bank of India and says so far as information in their possession goes there is not any ground for this forecast of Sir Basil Blackett's future.—A.P.

DRIVER'S PLUCKY ACTION.

SERIBUS CONSEQUENCES AVERTED.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

How the plucky action of the driver and the guard prevented a rather unusual accident from having serious consequences near Amta on Martins Howrah-Amta Light Railway is described in the official report. It is stated that the train composed of 9 coaches and carrying about 70 passengers left Amta in down line. But before it proceeded far a breeze sprang up and the driver realising the danger of cyclone stopped the train as soon as the Guzapur Bridge was passed. Almost immediately a cyclone storm came, overturning every coach on the District Board Road. The injuries sustained by the passengers are reported to be of a slight nature, only one being fairly severely injured. It is stated that the action of the driver has been recommended for recognition.—Free Press.

FASCISM.

DR. TAGORE ON ITS MERITS.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

A special cable to the "Statesman" says, that Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who has been the guest of Signor Mussolini has stated that he has changed his opinion regarding Signor Mussolini and Fascism, although he considers that no good can result from its extension outside Italy.

Dr. Tagore adds, "I am glad of an opportunity of seeing Signor Mussolini and his work. He is a great man and Fascism is assured of a place in history."—Free Press.

A NEW ERA FOR ARCHITECTS

PROPOSED ALL-INDIA CONFERENCE.

MR. DITCHBURN'S PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. D. W. Ditchburn, President of the Bombay Architectural Association in a thoughtful address delivered at the opening sessions of the Bombay Architectural Association, observed that its affiliation with the Royal Institute of British Architects was a great achievement and the favourable decision on their representation for examinations in India for Membership Degrees and Diplomas of the Royal Institute was greatly appreciated by the Association and by the architects generally in this country. The following are extracts from his speech:—

The examination resolves itself into questions set for students who in the majority of cases are ultimately to become Assistants or practising Architects in temperate climates and accordingly very few of the questions set are applicable to those whose destiny lay in Tropical countries. That the study of the orders and styles however and the various epochs of architectural progression in other countries was without doubt of immeasurable benefit to those students who would ultimately return to India cannot be denied, inasmuch as in the study of those subjects the student obtained a clear insight into the development and the treatment adopted by other Architects in their respective countries, and subject to the study being carried out with the object, as of course it should be, of investigating and analysing the motifs underlying the adoption and development of those styles it could not be otherwise than of material advantage and assistance to the student in the formation of ideas and principles which would ultimately be brought into utility in future practice.

WESTERN INFLUENCES.

I have heard it repeated by eminent Architects and others that such an early training must be detrimental to the trained Indian Architect in England and that whilst he was feeding on Western motifs he should be assimilating Indian ideas.

Speaking generally, however, I cannot entirely agree with this view, for the practitioner who has acquired the necessary educational groundwork should be able given the time to adopt and apply this knowledge to varying conditions and by virtue of his training ultimately take on the mantle of another style, having as I have previously stated analysed the principles and motifs of all the recognised styles of merit.

Whilst the conditions appertaining to the Indian students by the decision to hold the examination in India will be somewhat altered, it will still be necessary for him to go through the same fiery furnace, and build up his knowledge on the past achievements of other countries, but he will have this advantage that instead of adopting for example as his testimonies of study measured drawings of Gothic and classical work, he will be able to devote himself to indigenous styles of Architecture and learn therefrom a good deal more of the details of those styles. Those of us therefore who desire to see Indian Architecture developed on traditional lines will I am sure experience no great difficulty in persuading future Architectural students to submit for their testimonies of study measured drawings of one or other of the beautiful and exquisite examples of Indian Architecture of which we have so many scattered throughout the length and breadth of the land.

ARCHITECTURAL LIBRARIES.

There is one matter in which the student in India however will be handicapped in comparison with the student who goes to London, and that is the architectural libraries provided by the Royal Institute of British architects and other institutions. We must therefore endeavour to collect a library worthy of our Association and obtain as much literature not only of a general character but appertaining particularly to Indian architecture and archaeology. It is I think a fact to be greatly deplored that the literature relating to Indian architecture is of a very scanty nature—I refer more particularly to the literature written by architects. The standard works so far as I am aware have been compiled by Fergusson, Vincent Smith and Howell, and I think I am right in saying that out of the three only Vincent Smith was a practicing Architect. In order to get the best out of any particular work the books must of necessity be written by those practicing the Art or the Science as the case may be. There is plenty of scope for many additional treaties on Indian art and architecture and I look forward to the future to seeing the production of other standard works on this subject written by some of our professional brethren.

In wandering round parts of Bombay to-day, Hanuman Lane and in the side streets off Abdul Rehman Street, for example, one can still see shut away in unconspicuous places examples of beautiful of Indian wood carving work and decorated ornament of more than a hundred years existence, but these are rapidly being lost to posterity by being demolished to make way for the brick and plaster fronts that endure but for a short period and will not I think leave their mark in the annals of Indian architectural history. Whilst the modern building it must be admitted is a great advancement in respect of internal planning and ventilation over the older structures, the art has apparently been lost of paying infinite care and attention on detail work and the elevation suffer as a result.

A DECADENT CENTURY.

When we come to compare the present day work with the achievements of the past it cannot but be admitted that Indian art has lost a good deal of its vitality during the past two centuries, in fact the last century has for architecture been a very decadent one. This may have been due to the lack of appreciation of architecture or to the endeavours made to graft on to Indian structures the motifs and features of other styles, and while this might be an advantage in the assistance of the development of a modern Indian style suitable to all conditions and requirements, this grafting or copying has not been carried out judiciously in many cases and therefore naturally appear on completion as traversities of the original ideas. We have still however in the country numerous examples of fine Indian art at our disposal for cultivation and I would strongly advise all architects and students whenever they have the opportunity to make measured drawings of those examples for posterity.

We have been handed down very few drawings and such as they are, are very crude, of ancient Indian buildings, doubtless due to the fact that architectural draughtsmanship in the past was neglected. It is doubtful in fact whether any plans except of a very crude and meagre nature were prepared before the commencement of building operations, the respective artists engaged on the work combining their efforts by mere sketches, and how this combination has in some of the buildings grown into a harmonious whole and into well proportioned monumental structures surpasses our comprehension and it speaks volumes for the authors who conceived the designs as a whole. The architectural work of the past appears to have been very largely executed under 'mistries' whose achievements in their own branch of the work were recognised, and so were probably allowed a good deal of latitude in the execution of detail assisting in the embellishment of our most noble structures. We do not appear either to have records of the names of any of the old masters who have produced the notable edifices standing to-day, but we may be assured that although the conceptions as a whole must have emanated from one master mind the actual working out of the geometrical details, the exquisite carving, and inlaid work must have been the outcome of the efforts of the various mistries, masters also of their respective arts. Taking a leap through the ages and coming down to modern times for comparative purposes and selecting for example the city of Ahmedabad with its numerous fine examples of ancient Indian architecture and comparing the buildings there of recent construction and one will find a decadent feeling prevailing lacking in any way of distinctive character or feeling.

GENERAL RESTLESSNESS.

With such exquisite examples of form on every hand it would not be unreasonable to anticipate that something of the ancient style and beauty would have been reflected in the modern productions, but in this the city and its environs are sadly lacking. There is no harmony of purpose and a general restlessness is displayed everywhere.

There in that growing and prosperous city the inhabitants as in the days of old with few isolated exceptions employ mistries to carry out their building work. The owners convey their ideas to their mistries just as in the early days and the latter after the preparation of a very crude plan commences his building operations, the services of a trained architect not having been deemed to be necessary. The unfortunate result however, the mistries of to-day not being comparable with those of the past, is not very edifying and does not appeal to the artistically trained mind. I must admit however that in the highly cultured circles of this city, an artistic feeling does prevail and art for arts sake appreciated.

It has been said that if the famous Westminster Abbey in London which has been added to, portions rebuilt etc. during the medieval ages were to be burnt down to-morrow, it could be erected exactly as it exists to-day, owing to the numerous drawings and details which are in existence scattered no doubt all over the country and in het possessoin ofhundreds of architects who have from time to time measured and sketched this old edifice, but I do not think it would be such an easy matter to reconstruct any of our old and charming edifices in India if for example destruction overtook them.

EVOLUTION IN ARCHITECTURE.

Evolution in architecture as well as in the arts and the sciences is of slow progress and in dealing with the subject relating to the future of Indian architecture I would like to recall to the minds of all the fact that some of the most cultured of the nations have not thought it derogatory to their artistic pride and temperament to borrow from others. It is unnecessary for me to recall to your mind the history of architecture of the European nations where Greek architecture was adopted by the Italians, and the Italian Renaissance largely adopted by Britain and the Continent generally. The Gothic regime in England gave way to the trabeated and arcuated features of the Renaissance, the other Continental countries altering and modifying the style according to the requirements and the artistic temperament of the respective races. In India we have also examples of Gothic and Renaissance intermingled with characteristics of ancient and modern Indian art which are standing in our midst to-day.

FACILITIES FOR STUDY.

The facilities for acquiring architectural knowledge in the past in India have been few and the literature on the subject as previously stated sadly lacking. To-day, however, every incentive is given to the student of architecture to equip himself with modern data and it behoves the conscientious student who has ideals of the future of Indian architecture to study from actual examples the lines on which the ancient Indian masters based their designs and to become expert in the sketching of characteristic details and make himself conversant with the architectural antiquity of the country, but having done so, may I strike a note of warning not to keep those sketches and drawings in a portfolio and then occasionally turn over the pages to find details for his modern designs wherever occasion arises, grafting on motifs from one structure and details from another. This is not exactly what is meant when we say we desire to see an Indian revival.

The mere fact of the study of the ancient edifices and the atmosphere surrounding them will reflect in the work of the architecturally trained mind, and other visions will be the outcome of this study springing forth into being in the mind of the man who has thoroughly assimilated the products of the old masters. To copy indiscriminately and produce a conglomerate mass from his portfolio would undoubtedly be a revival of Indian architectural features, but unless complete harmony is achieved, the result would be a hideous conception. On the other hand we must rid ourselves of the superstitions of the virtue and importance of style. To some it is considered that unless a design conforms to some recognised style it cannot be a success, in other words, to design a successful building it must be based on something which has proved successful in past ages. Then again one hears that one style is suitable for some structures and other styles suitable for buildings of another character. Whilst this may be true, only in remote circumstances it cannot be strictly accepted as applying to architectural work generally.

Let us, therefore, study the architecture of the past, assimilate the principles underlying the composition and harmony of the structures and so endeavour to breathe the atmosphere of the bygone ages. Having done so close that compartment temporarily of acquired aesthical knowledge, and consider the advancement of humanity, and the present day requirements of improved hygienic conditions and the alteration in the outlook of the people to-day compared with your ancestors, then with the fusion of the atmosphere of the past with that of the present, there should evolve structures essentially Indian in character but conformity to the tenets and principles of modern customs and existence. This is a condition which I venture to think will be the outcome of our desire for the institution of a style of architecture which can be termed typically Indian in character and composition.

WRONG IMPRESSION.

A wrong impression is frequently formed when discussing Indian style or architecture by the idea that a building to be typically Indian must possess a dome or minarets and such perverse ideas have been the means of advancing the fallacy that to build in the Indian style was expensive. We, however, know better that whilst these features come readily to the mind in conceiving the elevations for a large public building they cannot be introduced in the average domestic building, but there still remain many characteristics capable of incorporation to produce an Indian feeling judiciously carried out for any type of building.

PUBLIC INTEREST.

I have been very gratified of late to see the interest taken by some of our journalists in bringing architecture on every available occasion in prominence before the public, which is a step I feel sure all architects appreciate. I observe also that one of the leading London papers has decided to publish an article every week on architecture and modern building work and I put the information forward hoping the suggestion will find favour with some of our own journalists in Bombay. It is the public in India that in the future we have to deal with and to create an interest generally in architectural work and to make them feel that their buildings belong to the country, must reflect the aspirations and ideals of the country. How many persons passing through our thoroughfares take the trouble even to glance up and study a building. They may look at it occassionally during erection to watch stones being hoisted up to the solo of the leading 'coolie' and the chorus of his musical satellites, but how often do you see anyone standing and endeavouring to understand the design of a building after completion or to admire, if possible, its proportions. Men traverse the streets for the whole period of their life time and most of them I am quite sure cannot describe even remotely what their office or dwelling looks like. Their knowledge covers the fact probably that it has openings for ingress and egress and light and air, but beyond these essentials their interest usually is but a small one.

HIDEOUS ERECTIONS.

Again observe some of our shopkeepers with their hanging signs, and show cases on piers and large advertisement signboards blocking out cornices and other architectural details. Shop fronts with tortuous steps almost 12 inches high may be seen in many places in Bombay, and even in recently developed thoroughfares. Observe the dilapidated canvas weather shades propped up on two poles in imminent danger of collapse on to the casual pedestrian, placards at all angles and in all available positions hiding completely the structural portion of the shop.

It is the architect's opportunity to prevent this disfiguration by providing the shopkeepers with sufficient space for advertising his name and his wares and so prevent many of the hideous erections which have no place in the design of the building.

No architect worthy of the name in advising his clients on such subjects should allow his opinions to be over-ruled by other suggestons which he knows to be inferior or unsuitable without of course a struggle, clearly demonstrating that which is put forward as a counter proposal may be detrimental either to the artistic sense of his fellows or the hygienic conditions of the locality. Whilst I am not advocating the flouting of a client's instructions, I wish to impress upon all the necessity of not submitting calmly to something which we fully realise to be wrong without clearly demonstrating the futility or the incongruousness of the suggestion if and when occasions arise, such an attitude I am sure is appreciated by a client in the end.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION.

The Royal Institute of British Architects as you are well aware have now absorbed the Society of Architects and with the unification of our profession in Britain it is possible for that body now to approach Parliament to grant such enactments as will make it compulsory for architects desiring to practice to pass such examinations and tests as will qualify them for the work they are called upon to do. Just as a medical practitioner has to obtain his degree before he can practice, or a barrister be called to the Bar before he can plead, so we look forward to the day when an architect will be called upon to attain a specified standard and pass the necessary examinations before he can embark on his professional career. It will also be of interest to members to learn that architects in the Straits Settlement also in the Union of South Africa have both under consideration registration bills at the present moment. It will thus be observed that there is now arising a universal effort for the registration of members of our profession which will have the effect of eliminating imposters and those who have not been trained except in the Architectural Schools and Colleges and articled to registered Architects.

There are many anomalies in the profession in India which we must strive to correct and bring the profession more into conformity with the professional codes as understood by our fellow practitioners in other spheres. For what reason these vital points of interest to the professions have been neglected it is difficult to surmise, and it will take some time to raise the standard to that which I am sure we all desire to establish and it should be done with the whole-hearted co-operation of all our professional brethren.

A SPECIAL SESSIONS.

As a move towards this end we are to have a special Sessions of Architects throughout India to be held in this City, at the end of the year, the first I think of its kind ever entertained and one of our first moves for the unification of the profession will be I fervently hope the formation of an Indian Institute of Architects and in this we shall have the full support and sympathy of the Royal Institute of British Architects. With such an incentive it behoves every one of us Architects in Bombay and throughout India to attend this Conference and unite together in strengthening our position for the sake of Art and Architecture in India in the future. We in this Association have from small beginnings laid the foundation of a much larger edifice, the utility and importance of which we can have at the moment no conception. If our dreams but partially come true we shall see in the future an architectural profession based on a high standard of efficiency with an intimate knowledge of the application of the Arts and above all the exclusion of those who have not attained that standard.

A NEW ERA.

We must of necessity aim at a high standard of efficiency and in that we shall be supported in the Art schools and institutions and it would be available to consider whether it would not be more in the interests of the profession as it certainly has been in other countries, to introduce more widely the system of pupilage carried on in conjunction with the Schools. We have much to thank the School of Art in Bombay for the advancement of the technique in architectural draughtsmanship and no less in the other directions of the sister Arts of Sculpture and painting.

It must be admitted by all lovers of art that the Exhibitions now held are worthy examples of training given on the right lines. Compare for example modern paintings of architectural subjects with those of the past decades and whilst the latter are beautifully and exquisitely carried out they show a lack of the knowledge of perspective and a lack of being able to express depth and distance in the picture. The present generation of Artists have far surpassed this stage and their productions compare favourably with their contemporaries in other parts of the world, and in this connection I consider that in the future we should wherever possible and expedient revert to the practice more widely of the mural paintings of the past and collaborate with those Artists where it is possible to do so.

In my opinion we have commenced on a new Era in the status of our profession which has long been neglected in the past in India, and has not been able to function in the manner in which it should have done. This is doubtless due to the lethargy of our fellow members and now that we see in the future hopes for the improvement of the status of the profession, I submit it behoves all of us to work in the interests of those higher ideals and so realise to the fu those opportunities which have been given to us and which I feel sure will be nurtured by all who have the interests of our work at heart.

Finally the future depends very largely on what we make of it and we must therefore put forward every endeavour to bring into being firstly the unification of our profession throughout the length and breadth of this great land and prepare a heritage worthy of the name for our successors in the future in this the Architectural profession."

STALWARTS OF DESHBANDHU

DON'T UNDO THE PATRIOT'S LIFE WORK.

PANDIT NEHRU'S APPEAL TO BENGAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

BARLOWGANJ, June 12.

Pandit Motilal Nehru has sent the following message to Mr. J. M. Sen-Gupta, President, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee, Calcutta:—

"I am sorry I cannot undertake the long journey to Calcutta and offer my personal service to Bengal friends in the crisis, through which they are passing. My message is a brief one. You are the inheritors of the great traditions of self-sacrifice and devoted service to Motherland established by our late beloved leader Deshbandhu Chitta ranjan Das. You are the stalwarts who fought courageously under his banner and held it aloft, when he laid down his life for the cause so dear to him. Has anything happened since to justify the lowering of that banner and allowing it to be trampled under foot?

A NOBLER MISSION.

True it is that the demon of communalism has raised its head and is holding the forces of nationalism in check for time. Certain sections of Hindus and Mussalmans have lost their heads and are engaged in a mad orgy of crime unheard of before. Must you also lose your heads and throw yourselves into this orgy? No, my friends you have a nobler mission to fulfil and a higher achievement, than playing or stopping of music before mosques which awaits the fulfilment of that mission.

POLITICAL PROGRAMMES—NOT IMMUTABLE.

I understand some of you are not satisfied with the existing order of things and desire a change of policy and programme. It is not at all an improper desire. Political policies and programmes are not immutable and must from time to time be adapted to the varying of national life. But these needs have to be coolly and calmly considered. Let the passions aroused by the recent occurrences subside, and when a more peaceful atmosphere is established let the Bengal Hindu-Muslim Pact the programme relating to the Council and any other matter you like, be carefully reconsidered.

DON'T UNDO DESHBANDHU'S WORK.

December next will be the proper time to raise these questions, and Ghauhati, the proper place. Do not in the meantime destroy the very foundations of the great National Tribunal which alone can finally decide them. And above all, do not, I beseech you, celebrate the first anniversary of Deshbandhu's death by undoing his life work."

GLOBE TROTTER IN KARACHI

KARACHI, June 12.

A globe trotter in the person of Mr. Viktor Zenker, a bank employee of Prague and a subject of the Government of Czechoslovakia, arrived here by steamer from Basra this afternoon. He is fifty-one years old and is travelling round the world on foot as far as it is possible to do so. He started from Prague on November 6th, 1925, and his itinerary has been via Brunn, Pozsony, Budapest, Belgrade, Nish, Sofia, Adrianople, Constantinople, Angora, Kirchen, Cesarea, Aintele, Killis, Aleppo, Homs, Tripoli, Damascus, Beirut, Latakieh, Deir-el-zor, Mosul, Baghdad and Basra on foot and from Basra to Karachi by steamer. He will remain here for about a week after which he will proceed on foot to Bombay, Calcutta, Tokio, and Shanghai, and from there to Australia, America, Africa, Spain, France, Belgium, Germany, Britain and back to Prague. His sole means of support is income derived from selling pictorial post cards and charitable gifts.—A.P.

CONGRESS AND COUNCIL ELECTIONS

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Being asked to sign the Congress pledge, Mr. G. K. Malvankar, Swarajist M. L. C., who has applied to the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee for nomination as the Congress candidate, writes to the Secretary of that body saying that he accepts all conditions of the Congress pledge except the one which directs that he should not contest the election if his candidature is not approved because being an avowed Swarajist he does not wish to play into the hands of the body which is composed of No-changers and which did not make an offer to hand over the charge of the executive to the Swarajists.—A. P.

PRODUCTION OF CRUDE OIL

BOMBAY, June 12.

A cablegram has been received from Rangoon reporting that the production of crude oil by the British Burma Petroleum Company and the Rangoon Oil Company for the month of May 1926 amounted to 52,837 barrels.—A. P.

(Continued from column 6.)

statement which if bluntly interpreted means that the British Rule is leaving at the feet and at the mercy of the reformed Government, bound hand and foot, a helpless, ignorant and innocent mass of people as a legacy to be cherished and preserved.

One can well understand a Lenin bringing about this reform and giving expression to such statements with pride, but one cannot understand how a Government steeped in capitalism to the neck and wedded to all the principles and prejudices of that system, can with sincerity give expression to notions contrary to the very character of that rule, except it be for the sole aim of diverting the attention of the reformed Council, from the many sins of omission and comission that the British Rule has been guilty of during the last century and a quarter.

(To Be Continued).

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT.

ITS MANIFOLD DEFECTS.

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI'S NOTE.

A Note on Land Revenue was was submitted by Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai M. L. C to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee from which, the following extracts are reproduced:—

The present revenue system owes its immediate origin to practices inherited from the most decadent period of native rule and its form to changes made slowly and not without mistake by men who were aliens to the country and could only with difficulty, and by slow degrees, assimilate the requirements or enter into the feelings of the people".

Of all the systems of taxation that, which is based on arbitrary principles, legalised without reference to the feeling and requirements of the people concerned, and is strictly and rigorously enforced contributes most to impoverish a people, to demoralise a Government, and to retard that normal progress of a country which under a civilized Government it has a right to expect.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

Inherited "from the most decadent period of Native rule" the land revenue policy of our Presidency possesses the above defects, breaks all the canons of taxation, and still continues with some changes for the worse. Based on the wrong and mischievous principle of capacity to exact it rarely if ever, takes into consideration the ability of the cultivator to pay. It lacks the elasticity of the old system and the machinery of a cruel law is set in motion to exact at an inconvenient time the Government demand settled in an arbitrary manner. It has kicked at the solemn promise of a great Christian Sovereign and made the owner of land a serf of Government and confiscated by a series of acts not only the cultivator's right of property in the land, but all communal rights and privileges enjoyed by the rural population—a step never resorted to by any of the "decadent" Indian rulers from the times of Manu. It has driven out capital from the agricultural industry, and with it gave a death blow to other subsidiary industries also. It has impoverished the cultivator, his field and his cattle and thus diminished the stock and output of national wealth It has destroyed that confidence in himself and in his abilities that once was a distinguishing trait of his character, and has made him apathetic and callous in his noble occupation. It has checked that spirit of progress and enterprize in the rural population that impelled them to construct costly field and communal works now falling into decay. It has uprooted the old village autonomy and communal life and with it the innate patriotism of the rural population. It has made the Government extravagant by having at all times "an expanding source of income" and thus enabled them to enter into schemes of expenditure of doubtful utility. It has necessitated the maintenance of a huge and costly army of officials to collect this revenue and to compel an innocent and ignorant class of citizens to obey the provisions of a complicated and strict law and of innumerable rules resolutions and orders there on and last by shutting out civil courts from having jurisdiction in these matters, the land revenue policy of this Presidency has made it possible for the Government to circumvent or misinterpret the most vital provisions of the revenue law and thus enabled them to get unlawfully some lacs of rupees every year from the pockets of the poor people.

Before arriving at any final decision I shall briefly discuss the defects of the present policy and its consequent effects on the rural population.

OBJECT OF THE LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

The chief design of a revenue survey as defined by its authors in paragraph 4 of their report dated 2nd. August 1847:—

(1) the regulation of the customary *land tax*, (2) the progressive development of Agricultural resources of the country and (3) the preservation of all proprietory and other rights connected with the soil.

Again the very first rule framed by the then Government, directed the Survey officers to publicly declare in a proclamation, when introducing this customary *land tax*, that 'the sole aim and object of these assessments were the improvement of the country and its people." These ideals and objects having proved inconvenient and especialy as they conflicted with the predominant principle of exacting as much as possible in order to meet the growing demands of an extravagant Government appear to have been preserved on paper and never carried out in actual practice and the result has been that by the slow but sure encroachments on the rights of the cultivators, his rights of ownership have been snatched away, and now the Government can with pride declare (did the late finance member some time back) that by nationalizing the lands they have succeeded in bringing about a great reform in their Land Revenue System—a

(Continued in column 5).

HIGH COURT

ALLEGED BIGAMY.

LANDLORD'S FALSE COMPLAINT.

Amazing allegations of bigamy and concocting a false divorce deed were made by one N. H. Chowdhary, a landlord of Ahirwadi village in East Khandesh, against his wife, her brother and second husband as well as against a police inspector, in an appeal filed by him which came up before the Hon. Mr. Justice Facwett and Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court.

The petitioner was married to one Bhagirathi thirteen years ago when she was thirteen years old. Her brother Anand Vithoba, it was alleged, wanted her to be remarried to one Anand Sadashiv, and hence required a divorce-deed from the petitioner. But as he could not get it by fair means, he secured the help of one A. M. Shah, a police inspector of the place. The latter was alleged to have called the petitioner on the pretext of making enquiries concerning the pregnancy of an unmarried woman, and taken his signature on a blank paper on which a divorce-deed was subsequently written out. The petitioner's wife was, thereafter married to Anand Sadashiv. The petitioner, on coming to know of it, filed a complaint against all the four before the District Magistrate charging them with bigamy, forgery and abetment.

The Magistrate, after calling for a report from the police on the case, dismissed the case. He came to the conclusion that the allegation of forging the divorce-deed was clearly false, since the document was dated 3rd May, while the enquiry about the pregnancy of the woman was shown by evidence to have taken place four days later. It was proved to have been written and signed by the complainant himself. The Magistrate further directed the District Superintendent of Police to take steps to prosecute the petitioner for making a false and malicious complaint.

Against that order, the petitioner appealed to the High Court.

Mr. K. H. Kelkar, pleader, appeared for the petitioner. Mr. H. C. Coyajee, instructed by Mr. J. G. Rele, represented the first three opponents, while the Government Pleader was present on behalf of the fourth opponent, the police inspector.

It was argued by Mr. Kelkar for the petitioner that as a police officer was involved in the case, the enquiry should have been conducted by the District Police Superintendent himself, and not by his subordinates as had been done in this case. The petitioner had no opportunity of seeing the police report on the strength of which his complaint was dismissed.

Their Lordships, in rejecting the appeal, observed that no irregularity was committed by the District Magistrate, since the petitioner himself in his own complaint had prayed that before issuing process the matter might be investigated by the police.

As regards the order to prosecute the complainant, their Lordships held that it was illegal, because if the Magistrate was convinced that the complaint was false, he ought to have issued the process himself, instead of directing the District Superintendent of Police to file the case before another Magistrate.

AN EJECTMENT SUIT.

MR. JUSTICE MIRZA AS DEFENDANT.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp at the High Court, the hearing came up of the suit filed by one Babulal Gangadas against the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza, Mahmad Hussein Abdulla and A. M. Bakza for an order to eject them from the plaintiff's premises and to obtain certain other reliefs.

Mr. N. P. Engineer, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshar Hormusji Dinshaw and Co., appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. B. J. Wadia, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe, represented the defendants.

The plaintiff is the owner of a building in Chowpatty consisting of a ground floor and four upper floors, each comprising two flats. The defendants who are the President, Vice-President and Secretary respectively of the Muslim Students' Union, occupied the northern flat on the first floor as tenants on a monthly rent of Rs. 150.

The plaintiff's case was that in August, 1925, he had given a notice to the defendants to vacate the premises by the end of September. The defendants refused, claiming protection under the Rent Act. Another notice was given thereafter extending the time till the end of December, but it was treated in the same manner. The plaintiff, therefore, filed the present suit.

The plaintiff claimed from the defendants Rs. 150 as rent for December, 1925, and compensation for use and occupation of the premises from 1st January at the rate of Rs. 150 per month. He submitted that the Rent Act now in force was not applicable to the premises as they were not used as a dwelling place by the defendants.

DEFENCE CONTENTIONS.

The suit was contested by the defendants on various grounds, principally on the strength of the Rent Act. According to them, the plaintiff in December last wrote to them demanding rent for October and November, though the same had been paid by them to his attorney. He also enclosed another letter requesting the defendants to agree to give him all facilities for the repair of the front portion of the building, and asking them to return it duly signed by them. This was accordingly done by the defendants. The repairing work is still going on.

It was submitted by the defendants that the plaintiff had, by requesting them to sign the enclosed letter, waved his notice to quit, and therefore the suit was not maintainable. They further stated that by their attorney's letter dated 8th February, they tendered to the plaintiff rent for the months of December and January, without prejudice to their right to claim refund of the excess paid by them over the standard rent, but he refused to accept it and returned the cheque. The plaintiff was not entitled to compensation as claimed by him.

PROTECTED BY RENT ACT.

The defendants pointed out that the greater portion of the premises in question was in the occupation of a sub-tenant who was using it as a dwelling place. The use contemplated by the Rent Act was the use of the premises in fact. According to the definition under the Act, "tenant" included "sub-tenant," and therefore use by the sub-tenant was used by the tenant. Further, the basic rent for the premises in January 1916 was under Rs. 85. On these grounds, plaintiff contended that the premises were protected by the Rent Act, and liable to pay only the standard rent. The rent in January 1916 was Rs. 80 per month, and with the increase allowed under the Amending Act of 1925, the standard rent was only Rs. 112 per month, which the defendants were willing to pay.

They submitted that as they had paid rent at the rate of Rs. 150 per month upto 30th November, 1925, they were entitled, under the provisions of the Rent Act, to a refund of Rs. 228 from the plaintiff being the amount of the excess paid by them over the standard rent for a period of six months from June to November 1925. They, therefore, put in a counter-claim for the same.

After hearing the evidence and counsel's arguments, his Lordship reserved judgment.

BRUTAL MURDER IN DEESA CAMP.

WIFE KILLED BY HUSBAND.

A Deesa correspondent writes:—

Considerable excitement prevailed in this small military station on account of a brutal murder during the dead of night on the 5th instant, when a cry was raised by a North Indian Bharbhooja that his son was killing his own wife. The local police rushed at once to the rescue; but before they could render any help, the poor girl was found very near breathing her last. The husband armed with a big axe, with which he is alleged to have, killed his wife thwarted for sometime the attempts of the police to corner him. Two policemen were severely wounded, and the alleged assailant was with difficulty overpowered, and secured at last at the point of the bayonet.

TATA IRON AND STEEL CO.

TARIFF BOARD INQUIRY

SHILLONG, June 11.

The Tariff Board will conduct the preliminary examination of Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited on June 14th at the Council Chamber, Shillong.—A. P.

PREMIUM ON LAWLESSNESS

CALCUTTA & DELHI PROCESSIONS.

LAHORE, June 11.

Doctor Gokalchand Narang, M.L.C., leader of the Punjab Swarajists, in a letter to the press, points out that situations in Calcutta and Delhi present striking contrast so far as leading of processions was concerned. In Calcutta Hindus could not lead their ancient annual and purely religious procession by a route which they had followed for generations simply because Mahomedans chose to block the way. In Delhi Mahomedans were allowed to take out a cow procession by a route which had never been used by them for the purpose.

Doctor Narang concluding says:—"The pity of it is that the guardians of law and order should put a premium on lawlessness and violence and practically demonstrate that might is right and that the weak deserve no consideration."—A. P.

SEVA ASHRAM FOR GUJERAT.

AHMEDABAD, June 11.

Dr. Chandulal Desai of Broach is organising a Seva Ashram for Gujarat on the lines of the Servants of India Society.—A. P.

ROUND-UP OF BAD CHARACTERS

CALCUTTA, June 12.

The police round up of alleged bad characters continues. Two alleged "goondas" were arrested this morning at Jorasanko.

The Additional Presidency Magistrate sentenced, to-day, a police constable, by name, Ramsukaul Missir, to fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of sleeping while on guard duty at the Mint. The evidence produced showed that the accused had forty-four defaults in two years.—Free Press.

ACCIDENT TO RANGOON MAIL STEAMER

MADRAS, June 11.

Owing to an accident to her propellor the Rangoon Mail steamer could not leave the port this morning. While manoeuvring to bring her alongside the wharf from her berth in the midstream it was found that the propellor of s. s. "Erinpura" this week's steamer to Rangoon was entangled in buoy chains. Divesr at once set to work The ship will probably sail by daybreak tomorrow. **There are nearly 2,000 passengers sailing.**—A. P.

FIRST TEST MATCH.

ENGLAND BATS FIRST.

THUNDERSTORM STOPS PLAY.

LONDON, June 12.

Nottingham:—A start was made with the first Test match between England and Australia to-day. England won the toss and, batting first had scored 32 for no wickets at launch time. Thereafter, a thunderstorm deluged the pitch, and no more play was possible. The not-out batsmen are: Hobbs 19, Sutcliffe 13.—Reuter.

YET ONE MORE LAUREL

INDIAN TEAM BEAT CANTERBURY

LONDON, June 12.

Christchurch.—Indian Hockey Team beat Canterbury by two goals to one.—Reuter.

COUNTY CRICKET MATCHES

LONDON, June 11.

There was no play yesterday and to-day in the matches between Middlesex and Lancashire at Lords and Surrey vs. Warwickshire at the Oval.

The following are the results of the County cricket matches that began on Wednesday:—

Cambridge University vs. Notts at cambridge:—The match was drawn. The match was abandoned owing to the rain and there was no play.

Sussex vs. Gloucestershire at Horsham:—Sussex won on the first innings. Gloucester 144 and 146 for five and declared. Sussex 163 and 54 for seven when stumps were drawn to-day.

Somerset vs. Hampshire at Knowle:—Hampshire won on the first innings. Somerset 234. Hampshire 347 (Mead 161, White six for 100). Somerset in the second innings 34 for two. Owing to the rain the match was abandoned.

Oxford University vs. Ireland at Oxford: The match ended in a draw. Ireland 221. Oxford 285 for five (Stewart-Brown 81, Stephenson 68, not out, Legge 70, not out).

Kent vs. Derbyshire at Chatham—Kent won on the first innings. Kent 359 for five and declared. Derby 245. Kent in the second innings 169 for four and declared (Hardinge 69). Derbyshire 170 for eight (Lee 68, not out, Write five for 36).—Reuter's Special Service.

LONDON, June 12.

Rain interfered with play in all county matches. No start could be made in the following matches:—Middlesex vs. Warwickshire at Lords; Surrey vs. Essex at the Oval; Yorkshire vs. Notts at Leeds, and Derbyshire vs. Leicestershire at Chesterfield.

The following were the closing scores in other matches:—

Kent vs. Somerset at Tonbridge:—Kent 55, Hardinge carried his bat through the innings for thirty, not out. White took four for 14.

Sussex vs. Worcestershire at Brighton:—Sussex 119. Bowley likewise carried his bat through the innings for 71, not out. Bowles took five for 56, and Rogers four for 29. Worcester 48 for three wickets.

Lancashire vs. Cambridge University at Manchester:—Lancashire 91 for two.

Gloucestershire vs. Glamorgan at Cheltenham:—Gloucester 133 (Dipper 77, Ryan seven for 40). Glamorgan six for no wickets.

Hampshire vs. Northamptonshire at Southampton:—Hampshire 137 for eight.—Reuter's Special.

BOMBAY CRICKET.

SUNDAY MATCHES.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. FRIENDS' UNION C. C.

The Parsi Gymkhana opened their innings with Madon and Saklatwalla but things were not looking rosy for the home Team until F. Kapadia appeared on the scene. Playing an attractive game, he treated the spectators to some clean and hard hitting, and was responsible for 60 runs. H. J. Engineer who remained undefeated till the end helped his side considerably by scoring as many as 61 runs.

When the score stood at 210 for 7 wickets the Gym. declared their innings closed The opening pair of the visitors began a fast and dashing game and the score began to mount rapidly. V. A. Dalvi, who was particularly aggressive scored 50 runs which included 8 four, while S. S. Dongre carried his bat for an undefeated 79, including eleven four. V. S. Dongre also played a useful innings of 22 runs.

The visitors scored 173 runs for the fall of five wickets at the close of the day, the match thus ending in a draw.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

J. H. Madan, ct. and bowled Kagal	8
B. G. Saklatwalla, l.b.w. b. Talpade	2
S. H. Kolha, ct. Dalvi, b Talpade	10
F. E. Kapadia, ct. Talpade, b Dongre	60
N. D. Marshall, ct. Dalvi, b Ragal	8
H. N. Contractor, ct. V. S. Dongre, b Nayak	20
H. J. Engineer, not out	61
M. N. Bhiwandiwalla, ct. V. S. Dongre, b. Dongre S.S.	7
J. Sanjana, not out	16
A. K. Suntoke and R. A. Bulsara did not bat.	
Extras	18
Total (for 7 wkts.)	210

FRIENDS' UNION.

V. A. Dalvi, ct. Marshall, b. Kolah	50
S. S. Dongre, not out	79
B. A. Dalvi, ct. Kapadia, b. Engineer	0
K. S. Bhagwat, ct. Bulsara, b. Kolah	5
V. S. Dongre, ct. Madon, b. Bulsara	22
D. S. Talpade, run out	15
V. L. Jayakar, not out	2
S. S. Jayakar, R. S. Nayak, R. B. Ragal, and P. W. Welkar did not bat.	
Extras	0
Total (for 5 wkts.)	173

ISLAM GYMKHANA "B" VS. PRABHU JOLLY C. C.

The Prabhoo Jolly C.C. had a very easy time yesterday when they overwhelmed the Islam Gymkhana "B" Team. The visitors collected for the fall of five wickets a big total of 281 runs of which 105 were scored by D. G. Vyawaharkar, who sent the ball to the boundary no less than ten times and twice over it. The Muslim bowlers found it difficult to displace the batsman who was allowed to remain unbeaten till the end. Kothare with 35 to his credit was another batsman to remain undefeated.

The home team replied with a total of 137 runs for the fall of 6 wickets the principal contribution being of Bahadurshah who scored 32 runs.

PRABHOO JOLLY C. C.

K. S. Rane, ct. and bowled Gulam Ali	35
D. G. Vyawaharkar, not out	105
V. S. Talpade, ct. and bowled Gulam Ali	0
W. Vyawaharkar, bowled Fyzee	53
R. K. Nayak, ct. Fyzee, b. Gulam Ali	3
G. N. Dharadhar (Capt). bowled Fyzee	22
W. S. Kothare, not out	35
D. V. Talpade, M. A. Dairyawan, K. A. Pradhan and M. D. Vijaykar did not bat	
Extras	23
Total (for 5 wkts.)	281

Bowling:—
Gulam Ali 3 wickets for 52 runs.
Fyzee 2 wickets for 65 runs.

ISLAM GYMKHANA "B."

C. J. Rahimtoola, l.b.w. Vyawaharkar	22
A. Merchant, ct. Talpade, b. Vyawaharkar	17
Ali Bahadurkhan, bowled Vyawaharkar	32
A. A. Fyzee, ct. Kothare, b. Vyawaharkar	29
A. Jasdanwalla, ct. Rane, b. Vyawaharkar	21
Oomer, not out	4
Gulam Ali (Capt.), ct. Rane, b. Vyawaharkar	0
E. A. Kajiji, not out	2
Taher, Nanji and Sheikh Yakoob did not bat.	
Extras	10
Total (for 6 wkts.)	137

HINDU GYMKHANA "B" VS. ALL JOY C. C.

The All Joy C.C. had every opportunity to win the game had they adopted the forcing tactics with a determined effort to play to the clock. Although the Hindu Gym. bowlers in the last few overs tried their best to keep the score down it was not a such a difficult task to pass the Gym. total, but the opportunity was lost by the visitors. The result of the match was tie at 169 runs.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

H. H. Doshi, bowled V. Joshi	0
T. B. Girkar, bowled V. Joshi	7
A. N. Belsare, l.b.w. V. Joshi	18
B. H. Parelker, run out	53
N. S. Shete, ct. Bhandare, b. V. Joshi	4
S. K. Pawaskar (Capt.), ct Bhandare, b. V. Joshi	4
V. P. Chachad, bowled Gawankar	19
G. S. Rao, ct. Wadkar, b. Gawankar	15
D. S. Dukle, bowled Wadkar	9
C. M. Mehta, run out	3
Nerurkar, not out	22
Extras	15
Total	169

Bowling:—
V. V. Joshi 5 wickets for 66 runs.
Gawankar 2 wickets for 47 runs.
Wadkar 1 wicket for 41 runs.

ALL JOY C. C.

N. D. Engineer ct. Doshi b. Shete	55
R. G. Sule, l.b.w. b. Nerurker	30
R. R. Wadkar, retired	25
B. G. Kenny, not out	12
D. N. Ambre, not out	1
The rest did not bat.	
Extras	46
Total (for 3 wkts).	169

Bowling:—
Shete 1 for 35.
Nerurkar 1 for 27.

OTHER MATCHES.

MAHARASHTRA YOUNG CRICKETERS 85 (Gharat 28, Bidaye 18), vs. PARSI UNION C.C. 58.

B. O. SPORTS CLUB 106 (Joshi 41) vs. NEW SOCIAL C.C. 95.

ROYAL HUNT CUP

LONDON, June 12.

The following is the latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup:—

13 to 2 against Prompt, 9 to 1 against Embargo, 10 to 1 against Valdore, 100 to 6 against Inca, Insight Second and Roidora (taken and offered), 100 to 8 against Sunderland, Simeonsfort (offered), 20 to 1 against First Edition and King of Clubs (taken and offered).—Reuter's Special.

AIR ROUTE TO INDIA

FOUR DAYS' FLIGHT.

AVIATION SCHEME.

LONDON, June 11.

The progress of the aviation under the Government auspices was described by Sir Samuel Hoare at the luncheon given by the British Empire League. Sir S. Hoare considered that three main lines of development should be pursued namely the route to India of four days, to Australia of ten, New Zealand twelve and Cape Town six. These would be the great Empire trunk lines from which smaller lines would radiate, linking up the Colonies. He appealed to the Dominions and the Colonies representatives to do their utmost to maintain landing grounds. A regular passenger traffic line between Cairo and Karachi would be running not later than the 1st January, 1927, and passages were already being booked. An actual construction of airships was being begun, two being built by Government and the Airship Guarantee Company initiated by Commander Burney. All work on Egyptian base would be finished by the 31st of December, 1926. Equally great progress was being made at Karachi. Sir S. Hoare suggested that the Dominions Government should in their own interests build masts to take these airships.—Reuter.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

With regard to the bomb outrage reported at Gooty, Anantapur District, some time ago, which resulted in the death of an elementary schoolmaster, the "Madras Mail" says that the Gooty police have arrested seven persons belonging to Gooty Taluk, of whom one has been taken as an approver.

The Headquarters of the Office of the Railway Rates Advisory Committee will close at Simla on the 17th June and hereafter be located at Calcutta.

A communique issued by the Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, details the circumstances under which Messrs. Alakh Murari and Shamsuddin Khan, Subordinate Judges of Agra and Jhansi, had to retire from service as a result of unsatisfactory explanation of their conduct in certain proceedings before them.

The death took place at Coonoor on Friday of Mr. P. W. Wooley of Woodcote Estate at the age of 66. Mr. Wooley was Secretary of the Rangoon Club and spent 15 years in Calcutta as Secretary of the District Charitable Association.

At a meeting of the Rajahmundry Municipal Council it was resolved that no palmyra trees within the municipal limits should be leased out for tapping purposes by toddy drawers.

The world-famed poet Kalidas wrote "Megkduta" (or the "Cloud Messenger") on the 1st day of Asara, corresponding with the 16th instant, while he was at Ramgiri in Nagpur District. The Kalidas Samitee of Calcutta will celebrate the event in a special meeting on the 20th instant at 8 a.m. at the Ramteck Station, B. N. Railway.

A Comilla message says that the Tipperah District Congress Committee has been reconstituted with Mr Akhilachandra Dutt as president on the ground that it does not work in conformity with the rules of the Congress.

Shree Goswami Tikagot Gopeshwarlal Maharaja, head of the Vaishnava Sampradaya, passed away in Poona on Friday night. The body of the deceased was taken in a grand procession. As a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased all bazaars, municipal offices and schools were closed on Saturday.

The annual prize distribution of the Karachi Grammar School attracted a crowded audience at Frere Hall on Saturday night. The Commissioner in Sind in a brief address referred to various matters in connection with the school and touched upon the educational problems of Anglo-Indian and Domiciled European community.

The opportunity to extend your Business will be afforded to you by

'SWARAJYA'

The most popular daily published both in English and Tamil (Vernacular). By advertising in it you will find a

"MARKET"

for your wares and manufactures in

"SOUTH INDIA"

including the Indian State Mysore, Travancore and Cochin

For Rates and Particulars please write to

Manager, Swarajya, Broadway, Madr.

READ

BOMBAY CHRONICLE DAILY & SUNDAY

RETAIL PRICE

ONE ANNA only

The "Daily" and "Sunday" Editions of the "Bombay Chronicle" can be obtained from any of the following Agents:—

AGRA.—Mr. A N. Takru
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Suraimal Chunilal.
AHMEDNAGAR CAMP.—Messrs. A. J. D'Souza & Co.
AJMER.—Messrs. B R & Sons.
AKOLA.—Mr. P K Vaidya.
AMRAOTI.—Mr. M. S. Perkar
BARODA.—Mr. M C Kothari.
BAGALKOT.—V. J. Parvatikar.
BELGAUM.—Messrs V V Brothers.
BHAVNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal Kalianji Trivedi.
BHUSAWAL.—Mr. Govind Gajanan.
BHUSAWAL.—Messrs. Sequeira & Sons.
BIJAPUR.—Mr. P S Apte.
BIKANER.—Chhagniram Kunjilal Gahlot.
BROACH.—Mr. H D Gulamhussein.
CAWNPORE.—Mr. Dindayal Sharma.
DELHI.—Messrs. R K Bros.
DHARWAR.—Students' Own Book Depot.
DHOLA JN.—Mr. Dayaram Jivanram Bhatt.
DHULIA.—Mr. V A Killedar.
GADAG.—Mr. R K Asundi.
GHATKOPER.—Mr. M H Varma.
GODHRA.—Mr. Jaswantlal J. Pandya.
HUBLI.—Mr A M Dalvi.
HYDERABAD DN.—Mr B V Mutkanna.
HYDERABAD SIND.—S J Co-operative Society.
INDORE CITY.—Messrs. B. Warune and Co.
JALGAON.—Mr. Vishnu Ganea Bhave.
JAMNAGAR.—Mr. Jethalal P Bhagat
JHANSI.—Ganesh Prasad,
JODHPUR.—Mr. Kishora Lal.
JUBBULPUR.—Messrs R D Mehta & Co.
JUNAGADH.—Mr. Maganlal K. Parekh.
KALYAN.—Mr. M H Varma.
KARACHI CITY.—Mr. Hariram P Chaude.
KARACHI CANTT.—Standard Book Stall.
KOLHAPUR—Mr B T Luktuke.
KIRKEE.—Messrs La Croix & Co.
LONAVLA—Lonavla Co-operative Society
MADRAS.—The Madras News Agency.
MADURA.—Mr. M. Muthurelappa Moodaliar.
MAHABLESHWAR.—Mahableshwar Stores and Pharmacy.
MATHERAN.—Lord's Matheran Stores.
MHOW.—Mr. Hardayal Varma.
NAGPUR.—Mr. D S Marulkar.
NASIK.—Mr. B K Mithasagarkar.
PALGHAT.—Mr. K C K Thampan.
PRANTIJ.—Mr. Shah Ratilal Keshavlal.
POONA.—Messrs. La Croix & Co.
POONA CANTTS.—Messrs La Croix & Co.
POONA CITY.—Opp. Vishram Bag,—
Messrs. Kelkar & Bros.
236, Budhuwarpeth.—Messrs L V Saptarshi.
497, Budhuwarpeth—Messrs Abdul Kader Ebhramjee.
RAIPUR.—Mr. A. T. Bose.
RAJKOT CITY.—Messrs. Dave Vyas & Co.
RATNAGIRI.—Mr D G Mukadam,
SANGLI.—Mr. S A Kulkarni.
SATARA.—Mr. G K Kanitkar.
SECUNDERABAD.—Mr. B V Muthanna.
SIMLA.—Pohlomal, Manager, News Agency
SURAT.—Mr. C A Kaji.
THANA.—Mr. Laxman R. Purohit.
WARDHA.—Mr. M B Deshpande.
ALL THE RAILWAY STATION BOOKSTALLS OF MESSRS. A. H. WHEELER & CO. AND MESSRS. HIGGINBOTHAMS LTD.

ORIENTAL

Government Security

LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

RESULTS OF THE COMPANY'S OPERATIONS DURING THE THREE YEARS 1922-1924.

PROFIT Rs. 51,00,000

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED
ON WHOLE LIFE POLICIES:
Rs. 22½ per Rs. 1000 per annum.
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES:
Rs. 18 per Rs. 1,000 per annum.

The Company's increasing popularity is reflected by

NEW BUSINESS	1923—Rs.	1,74,00,000
	1924—Rs.	2,37,00,000
	1925—Rs.	2,96,00,000

NOW IS THE TIME TO INVEST PROFITABLY IN A LIFE POLICY.

For full particulars apply to:

THE MANAGER,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS BOMBAY.

Babies thrive

only when they assimilate the food they take. Give them a food that they can digest easily - that is fresh and pure - that builds up bone and muscle - in short -

give them

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Chemists & Stores

CLUBWALLA & Co OFF HORNBY Rd FORT BOMBAY

LARGEST VARIETY IN SELECT

CLOSEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR MACHINERY, TOOLS, RAILWAY STORES, PUMPS, STOVES, SANITARY WARE, LADDERS, FANCY FITTINGS, ETC.

WIRELESS

Send us your enquiries for anything and everything in the way of

WIRELESS

CHICAGO TELEPHONE SUPPLY CO.,
175, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
Post Box 459 Telegrams "CHIPHONE"

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. the VICEROY of INDIA
AND
H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.

V. V. WAGH
SCULPTOR
6, NEW QUEEN'S ROAD,
BOMBAY 4.

Marble and bronze busts and statues executed to order.

Full size bronze statues of Lok. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

This wonderful Magic Ring cures Gonorhoea, Nocturnal Emission, Impotency, Hysteria and other chronic diseases and it strengthens the power of body and organs. It brings the happiness, health, wealth, friendship & success in every respect. By using this sexual power is extraordinarily increased Every one can use it with unexpected result. Trial is solicited. Price one for Re.1-4, three for Rs. 3-4 and a dozen for Rs. 12 post free. Write to
S. C. SEAL,
126, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

SPORTING NEWS.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

SATURDAY'S MATCHES

Weather conditions on Saturday were far from ideal from a cricketer's point of view. A strong gale blowing throughout the afternoon raised dust and made it very inconvenient for both bowler and batsman. In many cases the wind blew away the balls, and it was not unusual to see a match proceeding without them. Tents swayed and flapped violently, and one was actually blown down, but to the credit of the occupants be it said, they did not allow this to bother them, and sitting in the shelter of some friendly trees they continued with the game as though such occurrences were common.

PARSI GYMKHANA VS. "THE TIMES OF INDIA."

A cricket match was played yesterday between the Parsi Gymkhana and "The Times of India" on the Kennedy Sea Face, the game ending in a draw.

Out of the total 163 runs compiled by the Gymkhana against the Pressmen, S. H. Kolah was responsible for 56 runs scored in graceful style, while N. D. Marshall was responsible for a useful 28. The feature of note was the number of 35 runs scored by Mr. Extras.

"The Times of India" replied with a total of 133 runs for 5 wickets, out of which 35 runs came off the bat of Taraporewalla, the other notable scores being 30 runs of K. Edwards who remained undefeated, and 23 runs by D. M. Bidaye.

PARSI GYMKHANA.

N D Marshal, c Edwards, b Driver	28
M J Manekshah, c Bidaye, b Taraporewalla	1
A H Kolha, b Mirza	56
H N Contractor, c Bidaye, b Dodhi	10
H J Engineer, b Dodhi	16
M N Bhiwandiwalla, b Mirza	5
S A Palkhiwalla, l.b.w, Mirza	0
E S Mistry, l-b-w, b Dodhi	0
B J Saklatwalla, not out	9
A K Suntoke, b Dodhi	3
R A Bulsara, b Dodhi	0
Extras	35
Total	163

BOWLING.
Taraporewalla 1 for 49
B. Mirza 3 for 43
E. Driver 1 for 13
Dodhi 5 for 23

THE TIMES OF INDIA.

D Deboo, c Colah, b Bulsara	9
E Driver, c Mody, b Suntoke	8
Dodhi, c Suntoke, b Mistry	17
Bidaye, b Colah,	23
Taraporewalla, c Contractor, b Engineer	35
K Edwards not out	30
B Mirza not out	5
Harley, Bhorn T Carey and A. D'Cruz did not bat.	
Extras	6
Total (for 5 wickets)	133

HINDOO GYMKHANA VS. E. D. SASSOON.

This match played on Saturday resulted in a win for the home team by 72 runs.

For the Gymkhana, N. D. Engineer scored 51 runs and R. S. Nayak was responsible for 26. For the visitors S. S. Kelwekar played a dogged innings of 17 runs remaining unbeataen, while the others collected amongst themselves only 21 runs. For the Gymkhana, Gawauka a young seed merchant took 6 wickets for 20 runs and Iyer 3 for 18 A. Gawankar was unlucky in missing the bat-trick twice.

HINDOO GYMKHANA "B."

W. D. Engineer, Bowled E. Fernandes	51
D. J. Pathare, Bowled E Fernandes	13
R. S. Nayak, ct. B. E. Fernandes	26
S. K. Pawaskar (Capt), Bowled Smart	2
C. L. Bandare ct. Pai B. Smart	15
M. M Nadkarni not out	3
P. B. Khedekar not out	9
B. G. Kenny, C. A. Ganpathi Ayyar and G. B. Gawankar did not bat.	
Extras	8
Total for 5 wickets	127

E. D. SASSOON.

J. L. Sequeira, Bowled Gawankar	0
S. S. Kelonker, not out	17
M. D. Pai, Bowled Gawankar	0
K Kathoke, Bowled Gawankar	0
A. Fernandes, Bowled Ganpathi Iyer	0
M. D. Smart, Bowled Gawankar	11
E. B. Fernandez, Bowled Gawankar	4
R. W. Hooper, ct. Engineer, b. Ganpathi Iyer	0
H. G. Ogden, Bowled Gawankar	5
B. D. Pai, Bowled Gawankar	0
K. R. Pradhan, ct. Kenny, b. Khedekar	1
Extras	17
Total	55

Bowling:—
G. B. Gawankar 6 for 20.
C. A. Ganpathi Iyer 3 for 18.
Khedeker 1 for 0.

ISLAM GYMKHANA VS. THE MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB.

The Islam Gymkhana met the Municipal Sports Club on their own ground and gained an easy victory by 3 wickets and 45 runs.

The Municipal Club having the first knock scored 117 runs the chief contributors being R. B. Engineer who scored 51 not out and Jehangir who had 23 runs to his credit. A. A. Fyzee for the home Team was responsible for no less than 62 runs before he was bowled by Engineer. S. Mahamood also scored 26 runs.

For the Islam Gymkhana Gulam Ali took 6 wickets for 12 runs.

MUNICIPAL SPORTS CLUB.

F. D. Pestonji c. Gulam, b. Gulamali	11
K. R. Engineer, c. Rasool, b. Gulamali	13
Aras, c. Asif, b. Gulamali	3
Jehangir, Bowled Rasool	23
D. A. Shete, Bowled Gulamali	0
R. B. Engineer, not out	51
Unwalla (Capt.), run out	6
R. B. Kadke ct. Contractor, b. Gulamali	5
Billimoria, hit wicket, b. Gulamali	5
Jayawant, Bowled Rasool	12
S. K. Ismail, Bowled Rasool	1
Extras	7
Total	177

Bowling:—
S. G. Rasool 3 for 46.
Mahmood 0 for 22.
Gulamali 6 for 12.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

I A. Shakoor, Bowled Engineer	21
A. G. Khan, Bowled Shete	0
A. A. Fyzee, Bowled Engineer	62
S. G. Rasool, Bowled Shete	3
K. H. Contractor (Capt.) ct. Jayawant b. Shete	4
Vali Ahamed not out	17
Gulam Ali, did not bat	
S. Mahamood, l.b.w. Engineer	26
Ali Bahadurkhan, not out	0
P. Irfani, stumped, b. Shete	23
M. Y. Sheikh, did not bat	
Extras	6
Total (for 7 wkts.)	162

CRICKET FIXTURES

NEW MAHARASHTRA C. C. DADAR.

June 20th.—Shikshan Samaj C. C Chembur.
June 27th.—Thana Cosmopolitan C C.
July 4th.—New Hindoo C. Club.
July 11th.—Thana Bar C. Club
July 18th.—Grant Medical College Gym.
July 25th.—Maharashtra Young Cricketers.
July 31.—Parel Gymkhana.
Aug. 1st.—Young Friends' Union C. Club
Aug. 8th.—Sion Union C. Club.
Aug. 15th.—New Imperial C. Club
Aug. 29th.—All Joy C. Club
Sept. 5th.—Sixteen Stars C Cub.
Sept 8th—P. Y. C. Hindu Gymkhana
Sept 12th.—Shree Shivaji C. Club (Kurla).
Sept. 14th.—Thana Young Cricketers.
Sept 19th—New Imperial C. Club
Sept. 20th.—Light of Worlee C Club.
Sept 26th.—Bharat XI.
Oct. 2nd.—Thana Friends' Union C. C.
Oct 3rd.—Young Sportsmen Association.
Oct 17th.—Prabhu Jolly C Club.
Oct. 24th.—Star Rising C Club

E. D SASSOON & CO. LTD C C

June 19—The Asiatic Petoleum Sport Club.
June 26. Parsee Gymkhana.
July 3.—The Bombay Gas Co Sporting Club.
July 10.—M. C. A Sporting Club.
July 17.—Mackinnon Mackenzie C.C.
July 24.—Grindlav & Co. C Club.
July 31.—Mercantile Bank of India. C. Club.
Aug. 7. Bombay Battalion A. F. Sporting Club.
Aug. 14.—East India Cotton Association C. Club.
Aug. 21.—National Bank of India C.C.
Aug. 23.—Tata Hydro C. Club
Sept 4.—M. C. A. Sporting Club (Return).
Sept. 11.—Bombay Telephone Co C.C.
Sept. 18. The Bharat XI C Club.
Sept 25.—R.I.M. Dock Yard C. Club.
Oct. 2.—Secretariat Athletic Club
Oct 9.—Asiatic Petroleum Co. Sport Club. (Return).
Oct. 16.—City Improvement Trust C C.
Oct. 23.—Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. C Club.

GAUD SARASWAT SPORTS CLUB.

A TEAM

June 20th.—The Parekh C. C.
June 27th The G I P Rly Indian Institute Gymkhana, Kalyan.
July 4th.—The Bombay Gaud Saraswat C.C.
July 11th.—The Hind Sewak C.C.
July 18th.—The Mahim Juvenile C.C
July 25th—The Crescent Sport C.
Aug. 1st.—The Young Sportsmen's Assn
Aug. 8th.—The Young Muslim Sporting Club.
Aug 15th.—The Maharashtra C.C.
Aug 22nd.—The Young Friends Union C.C.
Aug 29th.—The Andheri C.C
Sept. 5th.—The Kurla Eleven.
Sept. 19th.—The United C.C.

B TEAM.

July 25th.—New Social Union C. C.
June 27th.—The Ville Parle C.C
July 4th.—The Dadar C. Home.
July 11th.—The Rising Stars C.C.
July 18th.—The Daiwajna C.C
July 25th.—The Young Hindu C.C.
Aug. 8th.—The Shree Shivaji C C.
Aug 22nd.—The United C C.

HIND SEWAK C. C.

June 16th.—Young Hindu C. C.
June 19th—B O Sports.
June 20th.—The Lancelot C. C.
June 27th.—XVI Stars C. C.
July 4th.—Young Maharashtra C.C.
July 11th.—Gowd Seraswat S C. Matunga.
July 18th—G I P Ry. Institute Kalyan.
July 24th—Young Sportsmen's Assn
July 24th.—New Social Union C.C.
Aug. 1st.—Maratha C C.
Aug 7th—Parekh C. C.
Aug. 8th—Chitrapur C C
Aug 15th.—Parel Union C. C.
Aug. 21st—Parel Gymkhana G I. P.
Aug 22nd.—Crescent Sports C.
Aug. 23rd—Prince of Wales
Aug. 29th.—New Imperial C. C.
Sept 5th.—Lancelot C C.
Sept 12th.—Young Sportsmen's Assn.
Sept. 18th—Premier C. C.
Sept. 19th.—Parekh C. C
Sept. 26th.—Hindu Young Cricketers.
Oct 3rd.—Young Men's Muslim Assn.
Oct 10th.—Aga Khan C. C
Oct 17th.—Callina Catholic C.C. (Santa Cruz).
Oct. 30th.—Maharashtra Young Cricketers.

YOUNG MUSLIM SPORTING CLUB

June 16th.—Islam Gymkhana.
June 20th.—Prabhu Jolly Cricket Club
June 27th—YM.M.A. Cricket Club.
July 4th.—Lad Cricket Club.
July 11th.—Lancelot Cricket Club
July 18th.—Young Maharastra Cricket Club.
July 25th.—Young Hindu Cricket Club.
Aug. 1st.—Crescent Sports Club
Aug. 8th.—Guad Saraswat Brahmin Sports Club
Aug. 15th.—Daiwwadnya Cricket Club.
Aug. 29th.—Maharastra Young Cricketers
Sept 5.—Crescent Sports Club.
Sept. 12th—Bharat Eleven
Sept. 19th.—G I P Rly Kalyan Institute Cricket Club.
Sept. 26th.—Young Friends Union Cricket Club.
Oct. 3rd.—Sixteen Stars Cricket Club.
Oct. 10th.—Elphinstone Cricket Club
Oct 17th.—Premier Cricket Club.
Oct. 24th.—Hindu Gymkhana
Oct. 31st—Islam Gymkhana.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SONS C.C.

June 19th.—Parsi Gymkhana.
June 26th.—Forbes Forbes Campbell & Co. C C
July 3rd—Islam Gymkhana
July 4th.—B. E. T A C.C.
July 10th—Bombay Telephone Co C.C.
July 17th—Bombay Port Trust C.C.
July 31st—Ralli Bros C. C.
Aug. 7th—Volkart Bros C C.
Aug 21.—Sizing Materials Co. C.C.
Aug. 28th—Chartered Bank C.C.
Sept 4th.—Asiatic Petrolium C C
Sept. 12th—Crescent Sports Club
Sept. 18th.—P. and O. Banking Corporation C C.
Sept 25th.—Customs Athletic C. C.
Oct 2.—Wilson Latham & Co. C.C.
Oct 9th—B B & C I Rly. Loco C C
Oct 10th—Puabhan Jolly C. C.
Oct 16th.—Bombay Gymkhana.
Oct 24th.—Islam Gymkhana.
Oct. 30th.—E D Sassoon & Co. C.C.

CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE C. C.

June 19.—Chartered Bank Cricket Club.
June 26.—Crawford Bailey Recreation Club.
July 4th.—Van Leeuwen Club
July 10.—Bombay High Court Sports Club.
July 21.—Borivli Cricket Cub.
July 24—Asiatic Petroleum Co. Sports Club.
July 31.—Neitherlandsch Indische. Handelsbank C. C.
Aug 7.—Hongkong Bank C C.
Aug 14.—Crawford Bayley Recreation Club
Aug. 21.—Van Leeuwen Club.
Aug. 28.—Jalanath Cricket Club
Sept. 4.—Bombay High Court Sports Club.
Sept. 8.—Asiatic Petroleum Co Sports Club.
Sept. 18.—Little and Co.'s Cricket Club.
Sept. 25.—Bank of Baroda Cricket Club
Oct 2.—Bombay Telephone Co's Sport Club.
Oct 9.—Netherlandsch Indische Handelshank C. C.
Oct 16.—Little & Co's Cricket Club.
Oct 23.—Volkart Brothers Cricket Club.
Oct 30.—Lloyds Bank Cricket Club.

WELL KNOWN CRICKETER DEAD

The sad and untimely death of Mr. K. A. Date, the well-known Hindu Quadrangular Cricketer and Umpire, took place this morning at his residence, as a result of sudden heart failure.

Mr. Date, who was not keeping good health of late, and on Wednesday afternoon while he was writing an application for leave to his office, his heart suddenly stopped beating and he fell down from his chair. Medical help was immediately summoned, but he passed away without regaining consciousness.

Mr. Date was an employee of the Agent's Office, B.B. & C.I. Railway, and was a regular member of the B.B. & C.I. Railway Cricket Team, for which he played with great distinction.

Besides playing for the Railway Team, he also played for the Hindus in the representative matches for many years. As he was now getting on in years he had retired from active cricket since 1916. During the last few years he used to act as an Umpire in the Bombay Quadrangular Tournament matches. Amongst his cricketing achievements Mr. Date had over 30 centuries to his credit.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE

SOUTH STAFFORDS WIN EASILY.

What would probably have been a splendid match was in part spoilt by the gale of wind which blew, when the Bombay Gymkhana met the South Staffords on the Cooperage on Saturday. The wind caused a big deflection of the ball and no degree of accuracy could be attained in kicking.

A record crowd turned out to witness the match which hardly deserved the name as the soldiers were too good for the Gym in every department, and won by four goals, two being scored in each half. The Staffs rushed away from the kick-off and had scored their first goal before their opponents had realised that the game had commenced. Play was mainly confined to the civilian area but the Gym. broke away occasionally, their efforts, however being effectively closured by a pair of safe backs. Headwork is a strong point with the Staffs, and in this they have attained a remarkable degree of accuracy. Their defence is everything that could be desired, and in their centre-half, they have a man who is hard-working and resourceful. Midway in the first half a scrimmage in the Gym. goal saw the ball go out to the military inner-right who banged it into the goal with a hard drive. Etherington was working very hard while Innes was sending in some fine centres. Half-time arrived with the soldiers leading by two goals. They improved considerably in the following moiety and the Gym. defence was hard pressed. Terry, handicapped by the absence of his co-league Ogden, was playing a splendid game in defence, and in this he was well supported by Bradley. The Staffs' right wing suddenly streaked down the line and sent in a peach of a pass which was well headed in for the third goal. Not to be outdone his colleague, on the other flank, followed up with a similar fine pass which was in turn headed into goal. The absence of Nichol caused the veteran Cummings to deputise, and though his side lost, he played very well and could not in any way be held responsible for the four goals scored against him.

Referee.—Mr. Lowe.

HINDU PRIEST SUES AN ATTORNEY.

SUIT DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

An interesting suit in which a Hindu priest Baijnath Misser claimed one lakh of rupees against Aknil Chandr Bose, an Attorney, for alleged negligence in the coduct of a suit was disposed of to-day at the High Court by Mr. Justice Chotzner. The plaintiff alleged that he engaged the defendant as his attorney in a suit instituted by him for the recovery of the possession of a house. Allegations regarding negligence were that the defendant attorney did not summon witnesses cited by plaintiff, that the defendant did not engage counsel named by him and that the defendant withdrew suit without instructions from the plaintiff.

Defence was that there was no negligence on the part of the defendant who had advised plaintiff not to institute a previous suit as it was time-barred. It was not true that the defendant refused to summon witnesses cited by the plaintiff. As regards engaging a counsel the defendant stated that he briefed three well-known barristers one of whom returned the brief and another was engaged at the time of hearing of the suit in another court. The third counsel withdrew suit in view of evidence given by the plaintiff. His Lordship dismissed the suit with costs.—A. P.

SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION & ITS IMPORTANCE.

CALCUTTA, June 12.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Association for advancement of scientific and industrial education of Indians, Sir Devaprasad Sarbadhikary said that without scientific and industrial education everything must come to a deadlock. No political privilege, he averred, would be of avail without a strong economic foundation and background. It was extremely to be regretted from the nation-building point of view that short-sighted and ill-advised enthusiasm had led, for the time being, to a political deadlock, disallowing people's representatives, through responsible ministers, to take their proper part in that work of all absorbing interest. He hoped that it was but a passing phase, and that good sense would, in obedience to a sturdy sense of duty and education and industry, prevail.—Free Press.

CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT IN BENGAL.

FENI, June 12.

The first Chittagong Divisional Co-operative Conference met here this afternoon at the College Hall, when representativts from different provinces attended.

Mr. J. M. Mitra, who presided, said co-operative credit had undoubtedly taken a firm root in India and had solid achievement to its credit. Next to credit what agriculture required most was co-operative organisation for marketing the agricultural produce. He emphasised in this connection the necessity of eliminating the middleman and taking steps to prevent important crops pass into the hands of people other than those of the province. He wanted agriculture to be organised in the same as other industries. He appealed for united work in a proper co-operative spirit with the sole aim of achieving the economic uplift of the masses.—Free Press.

LAUGHTER AND DIGEST

There is a curious relation between the emotions and the processes of digestion. The old joking axiom, "Laugh and grow fat", is based on the common sense of age-long experience. It is a scientific fact also that sudden grief or fright will instantly arrest digestion and the functions of the stomach will not be resumed until the unusual emotion has subsided.

The truth is that the stomach needs a good supply of rich, red blood to properly perform its duty and if the supply is called away to the brain digestion stops.

If you worry and think about your troubles at meal time you are on the road to indigestion and the more you do it the more troubles you will have to think about. Laughter is an aid to digestion but plenty of rich blood is a necessity.

That being the case, the first thing to do in dyspepsia or indigestion, especially in the form of stomach trouble generally called nervous dyspepsia, is to build up the blood.

To build up the blood there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' pank pills for pale people. They tone up the entire system, make the blood rich and red, strengthen the nerves, increase the appetite, put colour in the cheeks and lips and drive away that unnatural tired feeling. Plenty of sunlight, good wholesome food and fresh air will do the rest. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats. Your chemist supplies Dr. Williams' pink pills, at Rs. 2 per bottle, Rs. 11 for six bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributors:—Narotam Girdhar and Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji and Co.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS BUGS FLEAS MOTHS BEETLES SOLD IN TINS ONLY

BRITISH MADE

SOLE AGENTS :—
HERBERT, SON & CO. LTD.
11 13, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

For Cold Water Bath In This Hot Weather

KNICKERBOCKER BATH-BRUSH

IS A BOON

It fits and Holds Fast to Any Size of Faucet

It sprays only where directed and does not wet.

Prices Greatly Reduced

No. 303-BRUSH Original Price Rs. 12-8
Now Sold at Rs. 8-8 only.
We have also Superior Brushes viz :—
No. 71—Deluxe Combination Set, also Special Soldiers & Travellers Brushes.
Send for List.

MADON'S
HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT.
249, Hornby Rd., Dr. Erachshaw Bldg.

OFFERS LIMITED TRY.

Orders for one "Tara" 18 ct. Rolled Gold Lever Pocket Watch will cost you Rupees Five with one "C" Regd Time piece free—You will find inside the dial a stamped guarantee of five years, by the manufacturers. Realise then, the durability, order now for one—
"EMDEN" Fountain Pen Rs 2-8
with 14 ct. Gold Nib. WRITE NOW
CAPTAIN WATCH Co. P. B. 265 MADRAS

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING
PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax and Super-Tax Experts.
Office :—M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony BOMBAY.

"WONDERFUL FUTURE"

One year with full character, Re. 1; 5 years, Rs. 3. Send birth particulars or time of writing.
EASTERN ASTROLOGICAL HALL,
Visagapatam.

Headache or Heaviness in the Head.

A bad taste in the mouth, dizziness, an attack of the "Blues" are sure signs that the liver is not working right and needs to be stirred into activity. If you feel these symptoms you need a

GOOD PURGATIVE MEDICINE

Try

BRISTOLS PILLS

They have helped and relieved many who have suffered from same conditions

And you may also derive the same benefit.

Sold Everywhere

Also by Messrs. B. K. Paul & Co. M. R. Paul & Co. 1 & 3. Bonfield's Lane. Calcutta, Kemp & Co. Bombay. Dey Bros, 32, Mogul Street, Rangoon 1

WHY LOOK OLD?

SAMPLE FREE.

This "Rajvaid Hair-Dye" instantaneously turns the white hair into the natural deep-black colour and makes them smooth, shining and lastingly jet-black. Price per phial Re. 1-2. Small phial As. 10. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 6.

On a remittance of As. 4, a sample phial is sent free of postage.

SCORPION STINGS.

This medicine removes the poison and relieves the pain instantaneously. Price As. 8 Postage from 1 to 3 packets Rs. 3.

On receipt of Rs. 4, one dozen phials are sent free of postal charges.

LEUCODERMA.

A small patch of "WHITE LEPROSY" is cured free if the patient comes to our office. On receipt of As. 4, a sample is sent by post. Price per small phial Rs. 2 & per big phial Rs. 3. Postage from 1 to 3 phials As. 5.

Leprosy patients are also cured by correspondence.

RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ.

152, Harrison Road, Bara-Bazar, Calcutta.

Telegrams:—"RAJVAID", Calcutta.

CHEW

WRIGLEY'S

P. K. CHEWING GUM

For NERVES

Get rid of that tired, nervous, feeling. WRIGLEY'S refreshing Peppermint flavoured Chewing Gum relieves the nerves. Try a piece TO-DAY and see how much better you feel. 2

A REQUEST

To The Municipalities and Local Boards.

THE HOSPITALS AND DISPENSARIES

under your management annually consume a large quantity of Tinctures and other Spirituous Preparations and your expenditure thereof must be equally large. To effect economy without sacrifice in quality decide to use

ALEMBIC'S "B. P." TINCTURES.

- They are guaranteed for their quality, strength and therapeutical activity.
- They have stood the test by the Medical Profession during the last 18 years.
- They are available at comparatively cheap rates owing to differential duty on Indian Manufactured Rectified Spirit.

For quotations etc., please write to :—

THE ALEMBIC CHEMICAL WORKS, Co., Ltd.

Works—Baroda——————Stores—Princess Street, BOMBAY

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER CASE

JAILOR'S EVIDENCE.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

William Robert Ryan, jailor, Alipore Central Jail, the first witness examined to-day in connection with the jail murder trial said that the ten prisoners in the dock were brought to the bomb yard of the jail on April 20th and were there right up to May 28th the day of the occurrence. The witness saw Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee in the state yard on the evening of May 28th talking to a detenue. The witness next came to the central tower by a passage leading from the bomb yard to the condemned cell. While there he heard the sound of a whistle and gave the order for the alarm to be sounded. He then ran towards the "hajat" and found the Rai Bahadur lying on the floor with serious wounds and bleeding profusely. He appeared to be unconscious. The witness sent for a doctor who came and gave the Rai Bahadur first aid. The bomb yard door was ajar and the warder was there trembling with fear. On being spoken to by the witness he said that the Rai Bahadur had been assaulted and pointed out three convicts standing near the cell as his assailants.

INQUIRIES INSIDE JAIL.

The same night and the following day enquiries were held inside the jail and witnesses were produced. He was informed by the man in charge of the European ward that two European convicts had witnessed the occurrence. The witness next produced tickets to show that most of the accused were interviewed by the Rai Bahadur prior to his death.

A CROWBAR DISCOVERED.

Inspector P. Mulcahy, officer-in-charge of the Alipore Police Station who went to the jail immediately after the incident deposed to having prepared the first information report the same evening and searched the prisoners' cells in which certain clothes with reddish marks were found. On the floor of the cell occupied by accused Nikhilbandhu Banerjee certain red stains were noticed. The man was brought out and the cell was locked up. On the following day an amended charge was entered on information being received that Rai Bahadur was dead. Witness looked for the weapon but did not find any. The Sunday following, however, he recovered a crowbar in the soft sand on the wrestling ground. It was forthwith taken to the District Magistrate. Later witness took the crowbar and clothes to the Chemical Examiner. He read out the Chemical Examiner's report stating that blood was discovered on the crowbar and some of the clothes but its origin could not be detected owing to disintegration.

Sub-Inspector Brahmachari of the Special Branch spoke to having taken charge of certain books and papers on June 2 from the Jailor, Alipore Central Jail. These included pieces of paper containing Bengali songs and writings one of which was entitled "Balidan" or sacrifice.

Sub-Inspector J. N. Mookerjee of Bhowanipore Thana who was in charge of the investigation of the case said that after the magisterial enquiry was over he examined some witnesses and sent up the charge sheet. Charges were then framed against and read over to the accused and to these all of them pleaded not guilty. They were charged first under Section 120B read with 302 of the Indian Penal Code with being parties to a criminal conspiracy to commit murder of Rai Bahadur Bhupendranath Chatterjee and secondly under Section 302 read with Section 24 of the Indian Penal Code with having committed murder in furtherance of a common intention.

The Court at this stage adjourned till Monday when the prosecution witnesses will be cross-examined.

An application was made on behalf of the five accused at the High Court to-day before Mr. Justice Rankin and Mr. Justice Duval. It was submitted that these prisoners were unrepresented and they prayed an adjournment of the Alipore trial to enable them to engage lawyers on their behalf.

Their Lordships rejected the application.—A. P.

PRISONS AMENDMENT BILL.

REFORMS IN JAIL ADMINISTRATION.

LAHORE, June 11.

The Prisons (Punjab Amendment) Bill which will be introduced at the forthcoming session of the Punjab Legislative Council is published to-day in the Punjab Gazette. A statement of objects and reasons says, in order to carry out the fundamental reforms in jail administration it is proposed to replace present jailors, deputy jailors and assistant jailors by a new class of officers who will be known as Deputy and Assistant Superintendents and who will be of a higher status and receive better pay. Owing to the difficulty of finding simultaneously a large number of officers the Bill has been so drafted as to provide for the introduction of the new system into successive jails as officers become available. Sir John Maynard is member in charge of the Bill.

GOOD CONDUCT PRISONER'S BILL.

Good Conduct Prisoner's Probational Bill is also gazetted to-day. Sir John Maynard is in charge of this Bill also. Following is the statement of objects and reasons:—Under the existing law contained in section 401 (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code, release of a prisoner on probation is subject to acceptance by him of the conditions of release. Continuance of the period of probation depends on his continued acceptance of conditions. This is difficult to work in such a manner as to make release upon standard conditions systematic. It is sought to remove from jail influence, persons whether adolescent or adult whose antecedents or conduct while under restraint give promise that they will justify privilege of conditional release with opportunities of earning their own livelihood and of having their families with them. It is hoped that private philanthropic societies or individuals will be forthcoming to take charge of such persons and find them employment, but Government proposes to set an example by establishing two farms of its own in Nili Bar Colony on which conditionally released prisoners will be employed in agricultural work.—A. P.

The Free Gift Distribution

to smokers of

Imperial Specials

has been extended until

30th June 1927

Illustrated catalogue free on application to P O Box 601, Calcutta.

Arcadian Tobacco Company, Limited.

(Incorporated in England)

All-India Directory and Business Guide.

SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS & RESEARCH CHEMICALS.
Scientific Supplies (Bengal) Co
39-32, College Street, Market
CALCUTTA.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

YOUR PRINTING
All General and Commercial Stationery, Periodicals, Booklets, Catalogues, Folders, etc., can be produced by us in the shortest time consistent with quality. Whatever you desire your Printing to do, whatever impression you desire it to make, we will impart to it the necessary character to obtain success.
SHRI GANESH PRINTING WORKS, POONA CITY.

LIFE INSURANCE

YOUR NECESSITY

Secure the Best Policy.

Low Rates——Maximum Benefits combined with safe investment.

Can be had from :—

THE ASIAN ASSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

Asian Bldg., Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

SUIT AGAINST BENGAL NAGPUR RLY.

CALCUTTA, June 11.

Mr. Justice Buckland decreed a suit brought by the Cooperative Hindusthan Bank against the Bengal Nagpur Railway claiming Rs. 12,325. The plaintiffs alleged that at the request of N. Badri and Company they advanced 80 per cent of a Bill of Rs. 12,325, which this firm had against the defendants for the price of goods delivered. The Bill was duly endorsed over to plaintiffs who would not have made the advance had not the defendants represented that the Bill was in order and that payment would be made to plaintiffs.

Defence was that the defendants were not bound to pay to plaintiffs and they refused the right of Badri and Company or of the plaintiffs to require the payment of the full sum claimed. His Lordship found in favour of the plaintiffs and decreed the full amount claimed.—A.P.

FINED FOR A BETTING ASSAULT

MADAS, June 11.

On the complaint by a taxi driver of alleged abetment of the exercise of criminal force in the shape of blows and kicks with booted leg. Mr. Denham, late of Rus a Engineering Works, was convicted and sentenced to-day by the Honorary Presidency Magistarte, Egmore, Madras, to pay a fine of Rs. 50, in default to suffer three weeks' simple imprisonment. A second accused who was charged with actual administration of blows and kicks could not be found.—A. P.

Digitized by Maharashtra State Archives
Government of Maharashtra
on 11 April, 2017

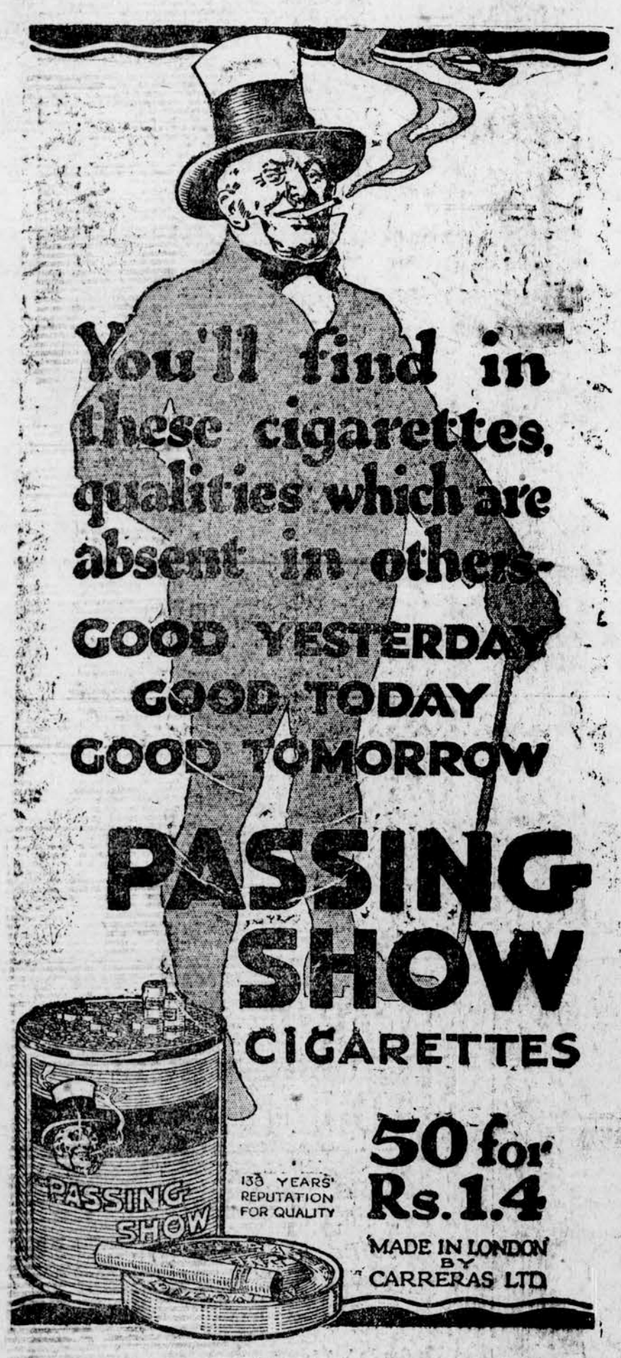
DON'T LET THAT HEADACHE SPOIL YOUR BUSINESS.

The Surest Cure for it is the famous

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM.

Buy a bottle to day.

(1-26



Chyabanaprash Rs. 3 per Seer

ADHYAKSHA MATHUR BABU'S

Makaradhwaja Rs. 4 per Tola

DASANA SANSKAR CHURNA /3/- per pot
MOHA BHRINGARAJ OIL 6/- per seer

—:o:—

SARIBADYARISHTA 3/- per seer 8 oz. bottle /12/-
JWARANTAK JOG /8/- per week.

Dacca Sakti Aushadhalay

The Premier the best, the Cheapest, and the most reliable Ayurvedic Factory in India. Estd. in 1901.

Factory—Swamibag Road, Dacca. - - - - - - *Head Office Patuatuli St. Dacca.*

Calcutta Head Office—52-1, Beadon St. Calcutta Branches—134, Bowbazar St. 227, Harrison Road, 71-1, Russa Road, BHOWANIPORE.

Other Branches at Mymensingh, Chittagong, Sylhet, Rungpore, Gauhati, Bogra, Jalpaiguri, Serajgunj, Patna, Benares, Allahabad, Lucknow, Madras, Rajsahi, Midnapur, Berhampur, Madaripur Bhagalpur and Cawnpur.

Catalogue and Treatise on Ayurvedic treatment with the remarks of their Excellencies the Governors of Bengal, Behar and Orissa and Deshabandhu Das, Navab Shamshul-Huda &c., sent free.

Contains twice as much muscle building material as rice

Get your eyes examined by us and Save Your Consultation Fees.

To avoid mistakes please note our address carefully.

We give services of a qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon holding exceptional testimonials from the world-renowned Royal London (Moorfield) Ophthalmic Hospital for which we charge nothing.

Our charges are very moderate; our work prompt and accurate

DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & COMPANY.
(ORIGINAL FIRM.)
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS.
71, Esplanade Road, Opp. Bombay Club. - Fort, Bombay.

ZANGI PEN & INK MANUFACTURING CO.
NAI SARAK. DELHI
ALL AT SAME PRICE
ZANGI
REGISTERED
LATEST IMPROVED FOUNTAIN PEN
Rs.6-4
ANTI-CRAMP PEN
Never fades, blots or stops and always runs smooth. Over any style Y. P. on 7 days' approval. Lever Clip As. 6. 1 gross ZANGI tablets any colour Rupee 1. Protector Pocket Annas 8.
All Pens Repaired and Exchanged.
ZANGI ECHO
A Quarterly Magazine instructive & interesting Free
JOIN THE ZANGI CLUB
18-12 — Order to-day. —
ACTUAL SIZE WITHOUT CAP

Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SORAB K. KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.